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## Late Dubcek Aide's Account

### Memoirs Evoke Prague, 1968

By Paul Hofmann

ROME, Feb. 24 (NYT)—The publication of what are believed to be the posthumous memoirs of one of the leaders of the brief "tragic spring" of liberalization in Czechoslovakia in 1968, Josef Smrkovsky, is stirring debates among Communists here. The memoirs are expected to have repercussions in Eastern Europe.

Mr. Smrkovsky, who headed the anti-Nazi resistance groups in Prague during World War II, is president of the National Assembly when the Communist Party, under First Secretary Alexander Dubcek, attempted to add "socialism with a human face."

One of Mr. Dubcek's chief lieutenants and supporters, Mr. Smrkovsky shared the first secretary's disgrace after the Soviet-led invasion in August, 1968. Mr. Smrkovsky was expelled from the Communist Party



Josef Smrkovsky

and died of cancer early last year. Last week, the leftist magazine *Giorni-Vie Nuove* of Milan started

publication of what it said was the transcript of tapes on which Mr. Smrkovsky, shortly before his death, had recorded his reminiscences of the dramatic days before and after the invasion.

*Giorni-Vie Nuove* claims that it has at least some of the original tapes with Mr. Smrkovsky's voice. The authenticity of the memoirs is generally accepted because of the special relations between the Milan magazine and liberal Communists in Czechoslovakia.

The magazine is not formally connected with the Italian Communist Party, although its editor, Davide Lajolo, is a member of the party's Central Committee and a former Communist deputy in the national parliament. *Giorni-Vie* reflects the views of liberal-liberal groups in the present Italian Communist Party apparatus.

In September, 1971, the magazine published an exclusive interview with Mr. Smrkovsky, in which he said that the Czechoslovakians would never resign themselves to Soviet occupation.

The interview, which was found to be authentic, caused a sensation among Communists here and in Eastern Europe. Diplomats from Soviet-bloc countries are known to have protested to the Italian Communist Party the publication in *Giorni-Vie* *Nuove*.

Mr. Lajolo, the magazine's editor, explained in an introductory note last week that Mr. Smrkovsky had asked him to publish the memoirs. Many copies of *Giorni-Vie Nuove* with the Smrkovsky text have been smuggled into Czechoslovakia and other Eastern European countries.

#### Novotny's Downfall

The first installment of the memoirs covered the events that led to the downfall of the late Antonin Novotny, Mr. Dubcek's predecessor as first secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party. Mr. Novotny was a Stalinist.

Mr. Smrkovsky said that Mr. Novotny, who was serving also as president of Czechoslovakia, "counted on the army" to defend his power. However, the party chief was forced out in January, 1968. Mr. Smrkovsky recounted, after the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party, Leonid Brezhnev, during a visit to Prague, had said that "those are your affairs" when members of the party leadership told him that Mr. Novotny's position was untenable.

Mr. Brezhnev's attitude toward the new course in Prague had been quickly after Mr. Dubcek became first secretary and the Communist Party started a liberalizing program.

The memoirs appear to contain little that is new. The Smrkovsky text confirms that the overthrow of Mr. Dubcek by Soviet military power was helped by a group of Stalinists in the Czechoslovak Communist Party. The leader of that group, Vasil Bilak, is now a member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Party and reportedly a hard-line critic of Gustav Husak, the present party secretary.

#### Ordeal of the Leaders

BOON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The West German news magazine *Der Spiegel* is also publishing Mr. Smrkovsky's memoirs.

In *Der Spiegel's* latest edition, Mr. Smrkovsky says he saw little of the Warsaw Pact nations' invasion of Prague. Soviet paratroopers arrested him and the other Czechoslovak leaders in the Central Committee building. The

Sheikh Mohammed Abdullah

their right of self-determination," Mr. Abdullah said. "The agreement cannot deter the people of Kashmir from their birthright." Mrs. Gandhi, anticipating Mr. Abdullah's statement, told Parliament that India considered the settlement "an entirely domestic affair."

Sheikh Abdullah, in a letter to Mrs. Gandhi released to the press, conceded he no longer questioned Kashmir's integration with India.

"The accession of the State of Jammu and Kashmir to India is not a matter in issue," he wrote. (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## Army Coup Is Foiled In Greece

### Loyal Units Said To Thwart a Plot

By Dusko Doder

ATHENS, Feb. 24 (WP)—Greece's civilian government said today it had foiled an attempt by a group of army officers to stage a coup and restore military rule in the nation.

According to government officials, a "small number" of army officers were arrested this morning as they were preparing to move armored vehicles from the tank training school at Gouda, a suburb of Athens, against the government of Premier Constantine Karamanlis. The move was quickly checked by loyal units and all military and police units in the country have been placed on alert, the officials said.

Tonight the government issued a statement saying that the alert was precipitated by a "conspiratorial movement" of officers who were supporters of former military dictator George Papadopoulos and Gen. Dimitrios Ioannidis, strong arm of the junta which ruled Greece for eight months after ousting Mr. Papadopoulos in November, 1973.

"The situation throughout the country is under the full control of the government," the regime's statement tonight said. Although the coup attempt apparently involved only a small group of officers, it produced a profound shock in political circles, reinforcing persistent fears that the armed services have yet to be fully subordinated to civilian authority.

The blame for this state of affairs immediately focused on Defense Minister Evangelos Averoff, who has been arguing against a vast purge of the military on the grounds that the armed forces would lose a great deal of their effectiveness at a time when Greece is facing the threat of a military conflict with Turkey.

Mr. Karamanlis is known to have been seeking a purge of pro-junta officers from the armed forces in an effort to minimize the possibility of another military take-over.

Tanks from the training school (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

## OAU Is Rebuffed On Choice of a Kissinger Aide

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger rejected today an Organization of African Unity protest against the nomination of Nathaniel Davis to be assistant secretary of state for African affairs.

In a letter to William Eteki Mbonou, the OAU secretary general, Mr. Kissinger said that the selection of an official in the U.S. government is a "function of American sovereignty... a purely internal, domestic concern." He said that the U.S. government would never comment publicly on similar assignments by other governments and "under commonly accepted principles of international decency, it has a right to expect the same of the [other] governments."

At an OAU Council meeting Friday in Addis Ababa, the member foreign ministers passed a resolution expressing doubts about the wisdom of Mr. Davis's appointment, because he was ambassador to Chile when Salvador Allende was overthrown as president in September, 1973.



WASHED OUT—A railroad crossing the El Arish wadi in Israeli-occupied Egypt was washed out by weekend floodwaters. Some 1,000 bedouins were left homeless.

## Beset by Khmer Rouge, Hunger, Disease

### Life Underground at Neak Luong

By Sydney H. Schanberg

NEAK LUONG, Cambodia, Feb. 24 (NYT)—The 30,000 civilians here spend their lives underground and out of sight—huddling in sandbagged bunkers, in trenches under stilted houses or deep in the recesses of half-destroyed buildings.

Even so, the Communist-led insurgents' bullets and shells that periodically whine through town find their way into the hiding places.

A month ago, in the early days of the siege of Neak Luong, an isolated Mekong River town 38 miles southeast of Phnom Penh, the danger was all from the insurgents' shelling. Now there are new enemies—hunger and disease.

About 6,000 of the civilians had been receiving subsistence-level rations of American-supplied food distributed by a humanitarian agency, Catholic Relief Services. Today, after the attacking forces intensified their shelling, the agency evacuated its eight-member relief team.

Its former relief recipients were now faced with the problem of getting along on the same diet as the other civilians in Neak Luong: rice gruel or less.

Every child in Neak Luong is in some stage of malnutrition. Some have swollen bellies. Some are shrunken. A 10-year-old girl has dehydrated to the size of a 4-year-old. Harsh bronchial coughs come from their throats, marking the beginnings of pneumonia and tuberculosis. All have dysentery. Their noses run continuously. Their skin has turned scaly. Every scratch on their legs and arms becomes an ulcer.

Without help, these children are slipping toward death. Others have already died.

There is no government evacuation plan for the civilians, and malnutrition will soon become a disaster unless enough food is brought in.

Some food is supplied by parachute drops and by helicopter, but almost all of it is for the military garrison. The civilians, as always in this five-year war, have no priority.

When some rice is smuggled into the market, it costs twice as

much as in Phnom Penh. Very few can afford to buy it.

No river convoys have made the trip upstream from South Vietnam for nearly a month.

Phnom Penh is being temporarily supplied by airlift, and it already had sizable stocks on

hand when the river blockade began. Neak Luong's stocks are marginal and the town lives from day to day.

The occasional rockets that fall on the capital bear no resemblance to the steady shelling (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)



Defense Secretary James Schlesinger during interview.

## Schlesinger Says Cambodia Will Fall if U.S. Refuses Aid

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (NYT)—Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger said yesterday that Cambodia would "absolutely" fall into Communist hands if Congress did not provide the \$222 million in military aid requested by the administration.

Appearing on a television program, Mr. Schlesinger used the strongest terms so far of any administration officials in justifying the request for new funds for the Phnom Penh government.

He said that the loss of Cambodia would be "a foreign policy disaster" for the United States and, by implication, that the alleged disaster would be the responsibility of Congress.

He based his case on the so-called domino theory, arguing that this theory has been overly discredited, and that the fall of Indochina would make U.S. commitments suspect in the Middle East, China and elsewhere.

The administration has asked Congress for an emergency supplemental aid package of \$300 million for South Vietnam and

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Israel Sets Budget and Tax Rises

### 40% of Outlays Going to Defense

JERUSALEM, Feb. 24 (UPI)—Israel today announced a 7.5-percent tax increase on about one-third of all consumer goods to help pay for a record \$9.4-billion budget.

To raise additional defense funds provided by the new budget, which also was revealed today, the government asked the Knesset (parliament) to impose on employers a tax equal to 7.5 percent of the wages they pay. It also asked a 20-percent tax on postal rates, telephones and telex services. The new levies' adoption is virtually assured.

The increased purchase tax on items ranging from appliances to sippers went into effect immediately. Prices soared 5 per cent in one stroke and foreshadowed additional price hikes of up to 18 percent during the year, a Finance Ministry spokesman said.

Prices went up by 57.9 per cent between January, 1974, and the end of January this year.

The tax increases, announced as the public prepared for the Purim holiday, represent the third phase of an austerity program designed to cut inflation and reduce Israel's balance-of-payments deficit. In the first phase, in July, the government imposed a \$1-billion tax package; in the second, a little more than three months ago, Israel devalued its pound by 43 per cent—a move which sent prices up by 17 per cent here.

#### Deficit Expected

The new taxes are expected to raise 2 billion Israeli pounds (\$322 million) in revenue for the new budget, 40 per cent of which is earmarked for defense. But it is not enough to cover expenditures; a \$249-million deficit is foreseen. The total revenue to be collected is 57 per cent of the national income, making Israel's the highest taxed citizenry in the world. More is to come, with a value added tax to be imposed later in the year.

Finance Minister Yehoshua Rabinowitz presented the budget to the Knesset, saying that it "reflects the continuation of the emergency economy policy we were compelled to adopt as a result of the political and security situation forced upon us since since as a result of the war" of October, 1973.

## U.K. Will Free 80 Interned In Ulster Jail

BELFAST, Feb. 24 (UPI)—The British government made its first substantial response today to the Irish Republican Army's two-week-old cease-fire by announcing plans to release 80 suspected extremists jailed without trial.

Northern Ireland Secretary Merlyn Rees said that the first releases would be made this week from the Maze Prison, south of Belfast. Nearly 500 internees are held at the jail. Most of them are IRA supporters.

The outlawed guerrilla organization attached no conditions to its announcement of an indefinite truce that began Feb. 10. But it has long sought an end to internment and IRA leaders said that they expected some kind of response from the British after the truce went into effect.

#### 61 Freed Earlier

Sixty-one internees were released during the IRA Christmas cease-fire that ended Jan. 16, after 25 days.

Mr. Rees's announcement apparently indicated British recognition that the recent spate of violence in the province was not the work of the IRA.

The latest victim was a 33-year-old Roman Catholic, who died in a Belfast hospital last night from bullet wounds.

A total of 20 persons have died this year in the violence in Northern Ireland, seven of them since the start of the IRA cease-fire.

Police attributed most of the recent attacks to militant Protestants trying to provoke the IRA into breaking the truce.

#### Dublin Hunger Strike

DUBLIN, Feb. 24 (AP)—Ten Irish prisoners have started a new hunger strike at the Curragh military camp, southwest of Dublin, relatives reported today.

The relatives said that a letter smuggled out of the camp described the hunger strikers as members of a leftist IRA splinter group demanding better conditions and a chance of parole.

Military authorities declined to comment.

## Spain Reportedly Urges U.S. To Quit Air Base Near Madrid

By Miguel Acoca

MADRID, Feb. 24 (WP)—Spain is signaling the United States to give up Torrejon Air Force Base, the big former nuclear-bomber installation in the heart of this capital, as a step toward defusing opposition to renewal of the present defense agreement between the two countries.

A senior Spanish source said at Premier Carlos Aznar Navarro's government has quietly suggested that the United States should withdraw not only from Torrejon but also from Moron Air Force Base, a mothballed facility in northern Spain, in current negotiations for an accord to replace a one that will expire in September.

Other bases on Spanish territory, jointly operated by the United States and Spain, would not be affected, the source added.

[The Spanish Foreign Ministry said today it had no comment on reports that Spain has asked the United States to abandon two of its four military bases it uses in Spain, United Press International reported.]

#### Seeking Talks

The source also disclosed that the United States is seeking talks with President Francisco Franco's government, but that Foreign Minister Pedro Cordia was opposed to a U.S. visit while the base talks are in progress.

The source said that if the United States withdrew from Torrejon, the base would become Madrid's second airport and the U.S. military profile would be

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

## Thousands of Unemployed Americans Roam Country Looking for Jobs

By Bill Richards and Charles A. Krause

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (WP)—The nation's deepening recession is driving thousands of unemployed Americans, many of them broke and desperate for work, to roam the country in a search for jobs.

Like the Okies who traveled the Southwest during the Great Depression, these new wanderers have turned to the highway in the hopes that somewhere across the country things will be better than what they left at home.

In sleek, late-model autos with O-Haul vans hitched behind, in battered cars and trucks laden with furniture and families, by thumb and even boxer, they are gradually giving up and leaving the hardest-hit areas of the country to follow promises, tips or just their own instincts toward jobs.

Federal and state employment officials contend that although the national unemployment figure is at 8.2 per cent—the highest since the depression days of

the 1930s—they have heard only the slightest murmur of restless movement. "Nobody but nobody has a handle on these people," an official said last week.

But the refugees of the down-and-out—the rescue missions, Salvation Army hostels, soup lines and Traveler's Aid offices—are already reporting their facilities around the country are being taxed.

"It looks to me like it was during the Great Depression—and I'm old enough to remember," said Ruth Spurlock, casework supervisor for the Traveler's Aid Society of Washington.

#### From All Over

"They're coming in here from Detroit, from the steel mills in Pittsburgh, from just about all over."

That substantial numbers of the unemployed are making their way to Washington at this time is both symbolic and ironic. "Washington has always been a mecca for the footloose," Mrs. Spurlock said. "Things don't go right somewhere else, they come

## Aid Workers Compare Migration To Period of Great Depression

to see their congressman, their senator, their President."

But the painful truth that is pointed out by officials here is that despite its reputation for being insulated by civil service from the rest of the nation's employment problems, Washington is now feeling the effects of the recession.

Unemployment has more than doubled from 2.5 per cent to 5.2 per cent in the last year in the district. Montgomery County—the nation's wealthiest county—has more persons collecting unemployment compensation than any Maryland jurisdiction outside Baltimore. The number of jobs in the District of Columbia Manpower Administration's job bank has sunk from 3,000-3,000 to a slim 1,500.

"There's no magic here," warned Traveler's Aid executive director Catherine Hatt. Nevertheless, spokesmen for

both public and private aid agencies here say new job seekers are arriving in steadily increasing numbers with each passing week.

"We are seeing younger people, hostile, desperate people," Mrs. Spurlock said. Traveler's Aid had to hire a security guard for the 12th Street office last month after employees were forced to call police several times to evict unruly individuals who were seeking help.

"We were scared," Mrs. Spurlock said.

In other areas of the country the story is being repeated.

Traveler's Aid offices in Denver recently reported standing-room-only conditions in their waiting room, according to an official for the organization.

In Miami, the agency shut its doors at 11 a.m. recently because of the overload. "Single men are just leaving their fami-

lies and going from town to town looking for work," said Miami Traveler's Aid director Nina Fox. "They're hitchhiking and riding the rails. Some come in old broken-down cars. I don't care if they're calling it a recession in Washington. Down here it's a depression."

At the Salvation Army's Milwaukee office, the organization's director of social services, Capt. David Havens, said he spent a \$1,350-a-month allotment for January and February emergency aid and is already spending money designated for March. The volume at the Salvation Army's emergency office has doubled over last year. "People are coming to Milwaukee because we've been lucky about jobs when things have been bad in the past year," he said.

Chicago Salvation Army regional officials said some Midwestern cities are running out of emergency money because of the heavy demands for their services.

In Fort Worth, Texas, where the unemployment rate

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Reputed Government Memos Published

# U.K. Probes How Newspaper Got Data on Queen's Wealth

LONDON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said today both the government and Scotland Yard are investigating how the Communist newspaper Morning Star obtained documents purporting to show that the late Conservative administration tried to cover up the extent of Queen Elizabeth's wealth.

## Dispute Ends On Kashmir

(Continued from Page 1)

"It has been my firm belief that the future of Jammu and Kashmir lies with India because of the common ideals that we share."

The dispute over Kashmir grew out of the 1947 partition of the subcontinent into predominantly Hindu India and Moslem Pakistan.

Kashmir, nestled between the two countries, had a Moslem majority but a Hindu maharaja. In a decision supported by Sheikh Abdullah, the maharaja announced his accession to India in 1947. Pakistan refused to recognize the maharaja's action.

Three wars fought in Kashmir by India and Pakistan—in 1948, 1965 and 1971—failed to end the military division in the state.

India, however, controls the strategic Kashmir Valley and has appeared to be satisfied with maintaining the status quo.

The United Nations originally suggested a plebiscite to settle the dispute, but India, after agreeing to it, refused to conduct a vote. It maintained that participation by the people of Kashmir in Indian elections signified their willingness to remain in India.

## Greece Foils Coup Attempt

(Continued from Page 1)

At Goudi had been used by Mr. Papadopoulos's group of colonels when they toppled a civilian government in the 1967 military coup. The ensuing military rule collapsed during the Cyprus crisis in July.

Tonight, Mr. Averoff sought to minimize the importance of today's aborted coup by calling it "a foolish movement of a very few unrepentant" supporters of the former military regime. He said that the government is "determined to punish anyone" in the armed services who refuses to obey civilian authority.

A government statement said that the regime had ordered a "partial state of alert because of existing information about a conspiratorial movement of some unrepentant officers."

No other information was provided. The Premier and the Cabinet today attended as scheduled a formal dinner in honor of visiting French Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues.

But the absence of information fueled rumors around Athens that the anti-government plot also involved the main Greek military units in the north. The bulk of the Greek Army is stationed along Greece's borders with Albania, Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Turkey. The tanks stationed at Goudi make up the only armored units in the Athens area.

There have been persistent reports of dissatisfaction among junior Greek officers.

Many dissenting officers, who rose in the ranks during the seven years of military dictatorship, reportedly are alarmed by what they regard as the too liberal foreign and domestic policies of the conservative Premier, Gen. Ioannidis. Mr. Papadopoulos and 11 other key figures of the ousted military regime are now in jail, awaiting trial.

According to reports from government sources, more than 40 officers up through the rank of colonel were arrested today.

One version suggests that the plotters were seized before their move got under way, while another maintains that they had actually started moving. Both versions agree that the coup was to have taken place today.

## Good-bye navy blue blazer?

NEVER! The perennial classic is single-breasted this year—in black, dark green or camel.

At Lanvin 2, you will find blazers in serge (690 francs) or lightweight wool and mohair (850 francs).

Something bolder? May we suggest a "natté" (990 francs) or one of several gabardine sport coats with reinforced elbows in the same fabric (990 francs).

And, for the perfect ensemble, assorted trousers in serge, worsted flannel or gabardine.



2 rue Cambon Paris 1er, Tél. 260 38-83



PARDONED—Spyros Blazakis reads a message to the press after he and George Tzombanakis (right) were pardoned by Greek government after hiding out on Crete 26 years.

## 2 Communist Guerrillas End 26 Years of Hiding on Crete

CHANIA, Crete, Feb. 24 (AP).—Two Communist partisans, until recently wanted on charges of murder and anti-state activities, surfaced yesterday after hiding in mountain caves for 26 years. They said their ideals kept them alive.

George Tzombanakis, 55, and Spyros Blazakis, 59, looking plump, well-shaven and clean, said they "felt strange at returning to civilization" as they held a news conference at a hotel on this Greek island.

They said that until now their home had been the caves of the 3,000-foot Oriza Peak of Crete's White Mountains.

The two partisans, all that remained of a Communist guerrilla group of 30 which took to the mountains after the failure of the 1945-49 leftist uprising, ended their hiding after the government in Athens dropped all charges against them last week.

They said they had rejected general amnesties granted in 1952 and 1965 and by the former junta in 1973, as suspect and unclear, always asking in the meantime that they compromise our ideals.

"It was those ideals that kept us alive for so many years," Mr. Tzombanakis said.

"We believe in the cause of our people, the party and the motherland," he added.

The two men also paid tribute to the Soviet Union, and the Communist International and, with other party members present at the hotel, sang the anthem of the once-numerous Greek Popular Liberation Army.

Newsmen who set out to meet the partisans in a convoy of 10 cars and buses were led by Yannis Theodorakis, journalist and brother of composer Mikis Theodorakis. The journalist said he maintained contact with the two wanted men for several years.

As the convoy entered a ravine, the two partisans made a sudden appearance from behind bushes.

The two men said that other partisans who escaped to the mountains were either captured, killed or wounded or died of exposure. Mr. Tzombanakis and Mr. Blazakis only got together in 1960.

"Since then," Mr. Tzombanakis said, "we together escaped from several police hunts. At night, we took turns standing watch as the other slept."

## Mujib Proclaims Bangladesh a One-Party State

DACCA, Feb. 24 (AP).—President Mujibur Rahman proclaimed Bangladesh a one-party state today in a further tightening of his control over the country.

With three decrees, Sheikh Mujib banned all political organizations, although he permitted his own Awami League to form the nucleus of a new national party, to be known as the Krishak Samik Awami League (the Peasants, Laborers and Peoples' League).

The Sheikh's action had the effect of wiping out 13 political parties ranging from the Communists on the left to conservative Islamic groups.

Establishment of one-party rule was a follow-up to the Sheikh's suspension of parliamentary rule on Jan. 26 when he dropped the title of prime minister and assumed absolute powers as president.

Parliament at the time empowered the Sheikh to set up one-party rule. One of the decrees today said that every member of Parliament would have to become a member of the new party.

The partisans said they maintained contact with friends in mountain villages, from whom they got food, information and newspapers, as well as utensils for sewing clothes, repairing boots and shaving. They each had a gun and dagger, a pair of binoculars and a radio.

"Sometimes we would eat well and other times we went without food for several days," Mr. Blazakis said. He said they got used to facing the cold and treated any injuries or illnesses with mountain herbs.

## Banker Returned To Top-Security Jail in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Scottish-born banker Kenneth McIntosh today was back in the maximum-security wing of Salisbury Jail from which he escaped 20 days ago.

Mr. McIntosh, 36, was serving a 14-year term for economic sabotage and illegal currency dealing. A former merchant bank official in Salisbury, he was alleged to have leaked Rhodesia's sanctions-breaking methods to the London Sunday Times.

A Rhodesian police spokesman said today that Mr. McIntosh was arrested Saturday as he tried to enter Mozambique from Rhodesia.

In London, the British government said tonight that Mr. McIntosh was arrested after he had entered Mozambique.

A Foreign Office spokesman said the British government was seeking an explanation from Portuguese authorities "as to how and why" Mr. McIntosh was handed over to the Rhodesians.

## 32 Accused in Chad In Black-Magic Plot

N'DJAMENA, Chad, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—A woman accused of burying a sheep alive after cutting off its eyes in a black-magic ritual aimed at overthrowing President Ngarta Tombalbaye, went on trial here today with 31 other persons.

All 32 are accused of "plotting to overthrow the present regime and physically eliminate the head of state."

## Morocco to Mark Anniversary In a Mood of Stability, Unity

By Henry Giner

RABAT, Feb. 24 (NYT).—King Hassan II is preparing to celebrate the 14th anniversary of his accession to a throne that has rarely seemed as solid as it is now.

With Morocco making more money abroad than ever before and unusual political harmony prevailing in the country, Throne Day on March 3 will have fewer dark clouds hanging over it than most Moroccan can remember for a long time.

Morocco is the biggest phosphate exporter in the world and is currently taking advantage of a product that is in short supply. Borrowing a leaf from the oil producers, the country has managed to raise the price of phosphates by 350 per cent in little more than a year. From \$14 a ton in December, 1973, the price has risen to \$63 a ton. Last year the country earned about \$1 billion from this export alone.

Political harmony has been spurred by an aggressively nationalist campaign to wrest from Spain what is considered to be Moroccan territory—the Sahara in the south, which is also rich in phosphates, and the northern coastal cities of Ceuta and Melilla, which have been under Spanish control for centuries.

Unifying Effect The campaign was launched by the King last year for the Sahara and the immediate effect was to draw to his side political forces that had been struggling with him for power for 13 years.

Morocco backed away in October from direct confrontation with Spain by getting the Sahara issue referred to the International Court of Justice in The Hague. With the campaign against Spain beginning to lose steam, public attention was turned to Ceuta and Melilla, which had always been points of contention but had never been pushed very hard.

Rabat has not done anything more for the moment than to raise the issue in the United Nations Commission on Decolonization but the political effect here has been the same as with the Sahara—unanimity against the "colonialist" presence on Moroccan soil.

Although King Hassan has shown little enthusiasm in the past for sharing power, political leaders here who are hungry for some of it appear to hope that

## U.S. Lifts Ban On Arms to Subcontinent

### Announces a Policy Of Sales for Cash

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (UPI).—The United States formally announced today the replacement of a 10-year-old arms embargo against Pakistan and India with a new cash sales policy on a case-by-case basis.

The announcement by the State Department said the modification in policy brings the United States into line with other major Western arms suppliers such as Britain and France.

"We have no interest in upsetting the strategic balance in the subcontinent or resuming our pre-1965 role as a major arms supplier to the region," the State Department said in a statement read by its spokesman, Robert Anderson.

"We do not intend to stimulate an arms race. We attach the utmost importance to continued reconciliation between India and Pakistan and will do all we can to encourage that process."

The department said it saw no reason good relations with both India and Pakistan should not continue.

In announcing the policy change, the State Department released figures which showed that India had received \$1.73 billion in arms aid from the Soviet Union between 1964 and 1973, while Pakistan received only \$24 million from Moscow.

During the same period, the figures showed that the United States supplied Pakistan with \$180 million in materiel, including spare parts and ammunition for arms the Pakistanis already owned, and India \$38 million.

The People's Republic of China provided Pakistan with \$312 million, while sending no arms or equipment to India, the figures showed.

During the 10-year period, India received \$1.697 billion in arms deliveries while Pakistan obtained \$861 million, the figures showed.

Assistant Secretary of State Alfred Atherton Jr. said there had been no formal arms request from Pakistan.

But during the visit of Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto early this month the subject was discussed, Mr. Atherton said, and a need for defensive arms was given priority.

Reassurance by Bhutto LARKANA, Pakistan, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Mr. Bhutto said tonight that India had nothing to fear from the lifting of the American embargo on arms supplies to Pakistan.

The Prime Minister said lifting of the embargo was by no means extraordinary and only rectified the anomaly whereby an ally of the United States was denied the right to purchase American arms for its self-defense.

Indian Protest WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—India's Ambassador T. N. Kaul declared today that the lifting of the U.S. arms embargo to Pakistan "further reduces the credibility of U.S. assurances which have proved inoperative in the past."

Mr. Kaul said: "It shows that the U.S. administration policy toward the subcontinent is based on the concept of power, balance of power, of creating influence through supply of arms—a policy that has failed in the subcontinent and some other adjoining areas."

Break in Tradition King Birendra is 10th in the dynasty of the Shah Kings of Nepal and is viewed as an incarnation of Vishnu, the god of preservation. He is the first formally educated Nepalese monarch.

As a first step, the monarch declared that primary education would be free to every Nepalese child, a break in a tradition where tuition was paid for every student. Less than 13 per cent of the nation's inhabitants are literate.

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CROWNING—Hindu royal high priest places crown said to be worth \$2 million on King Birendra of Nepal. Queen Aishwarya is seated next to her husband in ceremony.

## Nepal's King Is Crowned With Hindu Ritual

By Bernard Weinraub

KATMANDU, Nepal, Feb. 24 (NYT).—The world's only Hindu King was crowned today in a sunlit courtyard that echoed with sacred chants and cannon salvos.

From daybreak in this Himalayan valley capital, the 29-year-old King, Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, and dozens of Hindu priests had been moving through a series of exquisitely delicate rituals that culminated when the monarch walked slowly up to his golden throne, with its caped backrest of a hooded 10-headed cobra.

King Birendra bowed and the royal high priest fixed the exotic plumed crown on the monarch's head. The \$2-million crown is a helmet of diamonds, pearls, rubies and emeralds.

"I shall tend to the growth of the country, regarding it as God himself," the monarch said in Sanskrit. "This day, forever and always."

Royal Guests Representatives of nearly 80 nations, including European and Asian royalty, sat on low, cushioned benches and witnessed the elaborate processions and ceremonies in a restored courtyard of the Hanuman Dhoka (Monkey God Gate), a block of stone and wood pagodas and palaces that served as the historic seat of Nepal's royalty. It is now near the heart of Katmandu's bazaar.

In a coronation speech in the afternoon, King Birendra said that the nation was facing an "hour of challenge" and that a powerful bond between the monarchy and the people was crucial to uplift the country.

"Only a dedication of this breadth and magnitude will enhance the dignity and honor of this Himalayan kingdom, enabling us to hold our heads high like the towering peak of Everest itself," said King Birendra in a speech on a sun-drenched field in the heart of Katmandu.

Break in Tradition King Birendra is 10th in the dynasty of the Shah Kings of Nepal and is viewed as an incarnation of Vishnu, the god of preservation. He is the first formally educated Nepalese monarch.

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arch and has surrounded himself with youthful Western-trained advisers who seem determined to advance this impoverished nation of 11 million.

But his coronation today was steeped in Hindu ritual and marked by pomp. Speaking softly, King Birendra recited hymns and vedas, the cornerstone of the Hindu religion, to robed Brahmin priests. "O priest," he murmured at one point, "I shall remain alert and active for the sake of my country. I shall be my people's beloved, like the raindrops."

Following the anointment and crowning prayers and rituals, the King stepped from the throne. Later in the day he mounted an elephant, draped in velvet cloth and festooned with golden bells, and rode in a gold and silver howdah around the temples and

palaces of the Hanuman Dhoka area.

Tens of thousands of Nepalese, including hill people who trekked into the valley during the last few days, lined the downtown streets to gaze at the coronation of elephants and line the temple area. Security is extremely tight—armed soldiers and gurdhas stood on every downtown rooftop—and crowds seemed more curious than puzzled about the pagoda in exuberant.

The timing of the ritual, fixed by court astrologers, delayed the coronation until today, more than two years after the death of King Mahendra Birendra's father. The King was a victim of a mysterious second year was deemed auspicious.

## Unemployed Americans Roar Country Looking for Work

(Continued from Page 1)

laid off jobs in Detroit or Baltimore. Others have tried traveling but now, broke and failing to find work, are trying to get back to where they began.

"We were kind of surprised," said Mrs. Witt, at the Fort Worth Traveler's Aid station. "We're getting people in here going back to places like Kentucky, Georgia and Tennessee."

"A lot of these people, it seems, left their homes to go to Phoenix because that's where they heard there was work. Phoenix turned out not to be the end of the rainbow so now they're trying to go home."

No One Direction There does not appear to be any one direction for the new migrants.

"In the Great Depression people went to California," said Gerry Gomez, a Traveler's Aid spokesman at the agency's national headquarters in New York City. "This time there's no pattern. They read something in the paper that things are better somewhere so they pack up the kids, jump in the car and head out there."

Mr. Gomez estimated that 40,000 people would use his agency in the first three months of 1975. Most, he said, would be with their families and out of work, either heading to or from their homes because of a lack of jobs. The figure, he said, is 25 per cent over last year.

Traveler's Aid is, of course, just one potential step for down-and-out job seekers. Some Salvation Army hostels and city rescue missions are reporting two or three times the applicants they have at this time last year. Federal officials estimate it could take as much as a year before they are able to put together any accurate picture of the shifting work force.

"We know that something is clearly happening though," said Barbara McHenry, a worker at the Salvation Army's small County Island post. "We're getting a couple of families a week either taking off or passing through looking for work. A lot of them are broke and we give them

help for Israel. The KC-135s based on T-10s refueled U.S. planes en route to Israel during 1973 Middle East war, even if Spain refused to permit use of Spanish bases to help Israel. Spain does not maintain diplomatic relations with Israel as part of its pro-Arab policy.

The shift from Torrejon to Zaragoza, which many Spanish leaders would like to see as the status of the U.S. nuclear submarine base at Rota, at the Atlantic entrance to the Mediterranean. Considered one of the most important U.S. bases in the world, Rota has an estimated 4,000 Navy personnel, excellent air field, and extensive secret installations.

The new Spanish attitude toward the bases reflects, for that the U.S. presence could come a major political issue a time when the Arias administration is paying the way to the inevitable transition of power from Generalissimo Franco to his designated successor, Prince Juan Carlos, Bourbon 37.

7 Demonstrating Jews Arrested in Moscow MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Police today arrested seven Jews after they attempted to demonstrate outside the Lenin Library, protesting demands for permission to emigrate to Israel.

The protest was the first in Moscow since the collapse last month of the Soviet-American trade agreement over commercial demands for eased Russian emigration restrictions. They had been 100 people protesting the Jews here since October.

Mr. Habib said the planes eventually will carry 543 tons of rice a day as well as military petroleum products.

Rice Airlift by U.S. WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP).—The United States will begin flying rice to Cambodia in the next day or two to help feed the starving in that besieged country, a high State Department official said today.

Philip Habib, assistant secretary of state, told the Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Foreign Aid that the 30-day emergency airlift will start with three DC-8 commercial aircraft from Saigon and build up to five aircraft.

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## Deceit on Trade Bill Charged

## Jackson's Candidacy Hurt By Strong Attacks by Meany

By Harry Bernstein

RAIL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 24. (AP)—Sen. Henry Jackson's presidential hopes have been dimmed and even "beat" wrecked in the last few days by a series of attacks by Sen. George Meany, until recently one of the Washington Democrat's staunchest political and personal friends.

Mr. Meany, still unchallenged the top U.S. labor leader at 80, said that the senator has deceived the American people.

In a continuing barrage of attacks, Meany denounced Sen. Jackson as "the kind of friend labor can't need."

Sen. Jackson declined to respond directly to the attacks by Meany, but he said he was "an aide of the senator" and that "Mr. Meany just does not know the accurate information."

He admitted, however, that Mr. Meany's repeated charges of "deceit" and "deception" are "very serious" and "very serious."

Sen. Jackson's bid for the Democratic presidential nomination next year.

## Chances Wrecked

Other political observers, including supporters of the senator, much further and contend that Mr. Meany has already effectively wrecked the senator's presidential chances.

The public issue in dispute between Mr. Meany and Sen. Jackson centers on the now abrogated bill between the United States and the Soviet Union, which would have given favorable trade arrangements to the Russians.

Mr. Meany contends that Sen. Jackson did not deal with the issue honestly and used the session of the Senate to attack the Russians as a political device.

He also accused the senator of not accurately reporting his knowledge of Russia's position that it would not allow increased emigration as a condition for the trade measure.

But, privately, sources here admit, Mr. Meany feels that Sen. Jackson is deserting the more conservative wing of the Democratic party in his effort to win the presidency and now supporting some form of trade with the Soviet Union.

## U.S. Is Urged To Take Over Oil Imports

By Damon Stetson

RAIL HARBOUR, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Leaders of the AFL-CIO union today called for the imposition of oil to be handled by the government.

In a series of recommendations to a national energy policy, the executive committee of the labor federation asserted that the energy crisis would continue as long as the United States was dependent on the importation of oil, shipped in foreign vessels, from "unreliable sources."

As an initial step aimed at the elimination of that dependence, the council said, the government should determine the amount of oil to be imported, negotiate its price and provide for the internal location.

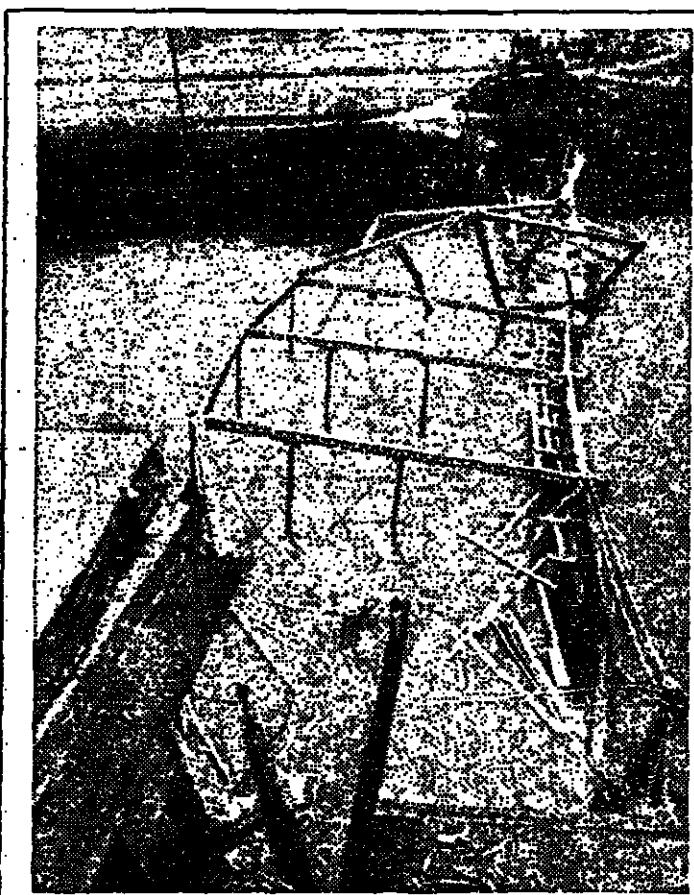
The council called for a strong and unified position that would give the United States the right to "will strike back" economically, the council said.

"No item, including military equipment as well as agricultural and industrial commodities, would be shipped to such countries," it said. "Their assets in this country would be frozen. All technical assistance would be withdrawn. The country would consider such an oil embargo as economic warfare and retaliate with all of the sample weapons at its command."

The council also recommended:

- Rejecting President Ford's proposal to deregulate the price of natural gas and "old" oil, locking the President's imposition of a \$3-a-barrel duty on imported oil and rolling back the price of new domestic oil.
- Terminating U.S. government subsidies for the giant international oil companies, including limitation of the depletion allowance.
- Enacting legislation to require the dissolution of vertically integrated oil companies.
- Treating big oil companies as public utilities subject to stringent regulation.
- Instituting measures to reduce energy waste.

1 Die in Moravia Mine  
PRAGUE, Feb. 24 (AP)—An explosion at the Staric coal mine in northern Moravia yesterday killed 11 miners, the Czechoslovak news agency CTK reported yesterday.



BRIDGE DOWN—Wreckage of a one-lane bridge lies in the Yadkin River at Silem, N.C., after it collapsed. Three persons were killed, 15 were injured and one other was missing after their cars plunged into water.

## U.S. Efforts to Save Energy Are Speedily Treated Lightly

By Thomas O'Toole

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The lights burn all night in a Seattle office building because they help heat the premises. There is a Los Angeles office building where the lights are on all night because there is no way to turn them off. An office building in San Antonio is lit up all night because the master switch is broken and nobody has bothered to fix it.

There are examples like this in every major city in the United States but these three underline the fact that America is still the world leader when it comes to wasting energy.

The United States has 6 percent of the world's population but uses 30 percent of its energy, a statistic that has not changed since the start of the energy crisis three years ago.

By one estimate, the United States wastes 25 percent of the energy it buys and produces. The energy wasted by the 213 million Americans equals the amount used by the 108 million Japanese.

West Germans: 42 percent.

The average West German enjoys the same living standards as the average American but consumes 42 percent as much energy.

According to a Federal Energy Administration survey, Kansas and Iowa are the only states where motorists adhere to the new 55-mile-an-hour speed limit designed to curb energy waste.

Monitors responded to complaints about the lower limit by reducing the fine for speeding to \$5, and 10 other states are considering similar moves.

The lower speed limit has done little to reduce fuel consumption. Gasoline sales were down 3 percent through November but high pump prices did that. The trend reversed itself in December and January, sending gasoline sales back up again.

"At the most, our lowered speed limits are saving us about 100,000 barrels of oil a day," Roger Sant, assistant FEA administrator, conceded. "They're reducing highway deaths but they're not making a significant contribution to fuel conservation."

During the toughest part of the oil embargo, the former Nixon administration produced a number of ideas to foster fuel conservation—including a ban on display

500 End Walkout On French Isles Off Canada Coast  
ST. PIERRE-MIQUELON, Feb. 24 (Reuters)—About 500 workers in these French islands off Newfoundland have canceled a general strike after hearing proposals from Paris for governing the territory.

Officials of 10 labor unions agreed on a return to work yesterday after Sen. Albert Pen returned from a week of talks in the French capital, bringing a package of economic and political offers.

Paris agreed to explore ways of turning over the administration of the islands to the local governing body, the General Council. The strikers did not win their demand that Gov. Jean Cluchard be recalled, but his popular assistant, Jean Lefflaire, was returned to his post. He had been recalled to France two weeks ago.

The French government also offered a \$600,000 cost-of-living subsidy for non-civil-service workers and said it would pay half the costs of any economic development on the islands—including a breakwater for St. Pierre Harbor.

60-Car Crash in Fog  
COPENHAGEN, Feb. 24 (UPI)—At least 60 automobiles today collided in a chain-reaction crash south of Copenhagen because of heavy fog. Police said several persons were injured.

## Agency Denies Charge

## Ex-Operative Says FBI Lied On Ending 'Dirty-Trick' Plan

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (NYT)—Despite assurances by the Justice Department that the FBI's controversial counterintelligence program was halted in April, 1971, a former undercover operative says that the bureau continued as late as last June to use techniques of harassment against domestic political groups.

The former operative, Joseph Burton, told The New York Times in a series of recent interviews of activities he carried out for the FBI that appear similar to several of the categories of "dirty tricks" that characterized the counterintelligence program, or Cointelpro, he said.

The FBI said yesterday: "Burton's current allegations, like those he has made in the past, are distorted or false. He himself has made public statements contradicting his allegations."

Mr. Burton's account included examples of bogus documents, informants and sham revolutionary front groups used to disrupt a variety of political activities in this country.

He also told of infiltrating labor unions and, with other FBI undercover operatives, of reporting to the FBI on the Republican National Convention at Miami Beach in 1972, and of encouraging and assisting demonstrations against the Nixon administration over the Watergate scandals.

An FBI spokesman reiterated yesterday the FBI's contention that the Cointelpro effort had not continued beyond April, 1971, and maintained that the bureau had not instructed Mr. Burton to report on or report on labor unions and had no knowledge of his activities.

Acetaldehyde Toxic to Organs  
U.S. Doctors Link Chemical To Incidence of Alcoholism

By Jane E. Brody

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT)—A team of physicians at Bronx Veterans Administration Hospital has discovered a major chemical difference between alcoholics and other individuals that may explain how continued heavy drinking damages body organs and perhaps why some become addicted to alcohol.

The team, working under the guidance of Dr. Charles Lieber, chief of the section of liver disease and nutrition at the hospital, found that a powerful chemical, acetaldehyde, reaches higher levels in alcoholics than in other people even when both groups have the same level of alcohol in their blood. The results were published in the New England Journal of Medicine.

Acetaldehyde, a breakdown product of alcohol, is known to be toxic to heart muscle and liver cells. It has also been shown to interact with nervous-system hormones to produce drugs called alkaloids which interfere with nerve functions.

Alcoholics often develop cirrhosis of the liver, diseases of the heart muscle and brain damage.

The "Bad Actor"  
Thus, the finding indicates that alcohol itself may not be the "bad actor" in alcoholism; rather, it may be acetaldehyde that is responsible for alcohol's effects.

If further studies bear this out, they may lead to ways of preventing alcohol-induced damage and perhaps of identifying alcoholism-prone individuals and preventing the disease itself.

An expert in the field, Dr. Gerald Cohen, biochemist at Mount Sinai Medical School, called the new finding "extremely interesting and provocative."

Another expert, Dr. Neil Raskin, neurologist at the University of California School of Medicine in San Francisco, said, "It opens the door to a large area of new research."

Both said that only through further studies of the effects of acetaldehyde and its levels in different people would the ultimate significance of the current work be known. They added that they expected the new finding to stimulate a great deal of research.

It is not yet known, for instance, whether the higher level of acetaldehyde found in alcoholics precedes the addiction or is a result of it.

Little attention has been paid to acetaldehyde as a factor in alcoholism because, after a relatively small intake of alcohol, it reaches a maximum level in the blood and further drinking does not increase this level.

Lufthansa Fires 2 in 747 Crash That Killed 59  
COLOGNE, Feb. 24 (AP)—Lufthansa said today that it had fired the captain and flight engineer of a Boeing 747 that crashed Nov. 29 in Nairobi with the loss of 59 lives.

Ninety-eight passengers and crewmen escaped the burning wreckage of the aircraft, the first of its type to be involved in a major disaster.

The contracts of employment of the captain and flight engineer are terminated with immediate effect," a company statement said. It added that, "in the case of the captain, a disciplinary measure was considered sufficient."

Lufthansa is not in a position to announce further details regarding the cause of the accident prior to the publication of the findings of the official investigating authority," the statement said.

A spokesman admitted, however, that "human failure" was the reason for the crash of the Boeing 747, 34, and flight engineer Rudi Hahn, 50.

He said it may take several months before the official investigation is published.

Amin Queries Turkey On Military Technique  
LONDON, Feb. 24 (Reuters)—President Idi Amin of Uganda has asked Turkey to brief him on the techniques it used to land troops on Cyprus because similar landings might have to be staged in southern Africa, according to a Radio Uganda report monitored here.

The broadcast said President Amin has sent a telegram to the Turkish President asking for a "high-powered military delegation" led by the officer who headed the Cyprus operation and for film of the operation.



LULLABY—JoAnne Anderson's babysitter was busy so she took her 4-month-old daughter Rebecca to an orchestra rehearsal at Cal State, San Bernardino.

## U.S. High Court: DDT in Fish Is 'Additive'

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (AP)—The Supreme Court today let stand a ruling that the chemicals DDT and dieldrin should be considered food additives when found naturally in fish.

The court upheld a decision of the U.S. Circuit Court in Chicago, which found that traces of the chemicals found in smoked fish must be considered food additives although the chemicals were in the fish while they were alive.

The case was brought by Vita Food Products of Illinois, which produces smoked fish. The case involved chubs caught in Lake Michigan.

The Food and Drug Administration initiated court action after finding concentrations of DDT above a guideline level of five parts per million in a random sampling of Vita's chubs. The FDA sought to require Vita to test all its fish for DDT and for dieldrin, whose guideline level is 0.3 part per million.

Act Is Cited  
The FDA argued that the chemicals should be considered food additives under the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Vita contended that the chemicals could not be considered additives since Vita did not add them to its finished product.

The company won its case in U.S. District Court in Chicago. But the Circuit Court ruled in favor of the government, saying that the chemicals were food additives and that, even though they appeared naturally in the fish, labeling them as additives was what Congress intended in passing the act.

In another case, the Supreme Court today rejected a challenge to the constitutionality of legislation calling for mandatory retirement of federal employees at age 70.

The court upheld without comment a decision of a three-judge federal court here dismissing a suit to have the retirement law declared unconstitutional.

The act was challenged by Martin Weisbrod, assistant counsel for the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development in Chicago, who was involuntarily retired on March 1, 1973, at the age of 70. Mr. Weisbrod has continued to work for the department as a "re-employed annuitant" on a year-to-year basis but has not received about \$800 annually in salary increases.

In challenging the retirement law, Mr. Weisbrod and his lawyers relied on a 1974 decision of the Supreme Court that invalidated a law requiring schoolteachers to take maternity leave at the end of the fourth or fifth month of pregnancy.

Presumption Attacked  
They argued that both kinds of law create an unconstitutional presumption that a person is unable to continue to do adequate work—in one case because

of pregnancy, in the other because of age.

In dismissing the challenge, the lower court noted that the Supreme Court had let stand a mandatory retirement age of 60 for members of the Pennsylvania State Police Force.

In other action today, the court:

- Suspended former White House counsel John Dean 3d from the practice of law before the Supreme Court.
- Agreed to decide whether a defendant convicted on the basis of perjured testimony can collect damage from the prosecutor.
- Let stand a lower-court ruling that complaints about the right of criminal defendants to a speedy trial must be considered on a case-by-case basis.
- Refused to review the constitutionality of a Birmingham, Ala., anti-obscenity law.

Woman Priest Defies Bishop  
ROCHESTER, N.Y., Feb. 24 (AP)—The Rev. Merrill Eblinger, one of 11 recently ordained women Episcopal priests, defied a bishop's injunction and distributed communion at a church here yesterday.

She was ordained July 29 in Philadelphia and had been prohibited from performing priestly functions by the Right Rev. Robert Spears Jr., bishop of Rochester.

The ordination of women as priests is forbidden by the laws of the Episcopal Church. The bishops declared the ordinations of the 11 women invalid.

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## ZURICH AIRPORT HILTON

Only five minutes from the International airport by free hotel bus, the Zurich Airport Hilton stands on a lovely wooded hillside in a Swiss dairy farm. Fully air-conditioned and soundproofed, this is an airport hotel with a holiday atmosphere.



## Hard Going for Ethiopia

Ethiopia found inflation a source of deep concern and unrest before the military took over from Emperor Haile Selassie. It now finds nationalism—Eritrean nationalism—an even deeper cause for worry as the siege of Asmara drags on. The moral could very easily be drawn—as in Greece, in Portugal, in Peru and in Chile—that military uniforms, whether their wearers lean toward the right or to the left, provide no guarantees for political stability.

This is true enough. But Ethiopia's present crisis offers another, and more discouraging, conclusion. For Eritrea, the source of so much of Addis Ababa's woes, was not simply tacked on to the empire by force of arms. Its history is entangled with that of Ethiopia over many centuries. In peace and war; more recently, it was an Italian possession and the base for Mussolini's brief conquest of Haile Selassie's realm.

When World War II ended, Italy surrendered its claim to Eritrea and the victorious allies brooded for several years over its fate. It was not until 1952 that Eritrea, in accordance with a decision of the United Nations, became an autonomous state, under Ethiopian sovereignty.

It was one of those solutions that seem to represent a rational compromise between the claims of conflicting national aspirations and interests: it gave a strip of territory, half Moslem and half (like so much of Ethiopia)

Coptic Christian, local government, while providing Ethiopia with a seaport at Massawa. But neither the government at Addis Ababa nor the Eritreans were quite satisfied; in 1962 Ethiopia integrated Eritrea into itself, and the frictions within the seacoast province became rebellion.

This mood was not confined to Eritrea. Neighboring Sudan and the nearby Somali Democratic Republic asserted a strong form of Moslem nationalism, and the Arab states provided aid for the Eritreans. The long civil war in the Sudan, which opposed the dominant Moslems to the Christians and pagans, doubtless sharpened religious differences in Eritrea; in a world where materialism and ecumenism seem intellectually dominant, the jarring sects can still create havoc in the name of Allah or Jehovah, pope or presbytery.

And so Ethiopia, having renounced the compromise of 1952 and substituted soldiers for the emperor, finds that neither action brings peace. If an Eritrean victory should be taken as signaling a Moslem triumph, there are many other provinces within Ethiopia where similar problems might rise; even a victory by the Ethiopian forces would not, of itself, mean tranquility or prosperity for this ancient state. And there are many other lands in which such conflicts exist which may be baffled by the failure of both reason and force to reconcile them in Ethiopia.

## The Cover-Up Case Sentences

For most judges, an especially troubling part of the job is determining the sentences to be imposed on the criminals who stand before them. For, in large part, the future of these people and their families rests in the judge's hands. The various factors that judges talk about weighing in reaching an appropriate sentence—punishment, deterrence, rehabilitation, and protection of society—often conflict with one another in a particular case. And dangers are always present: of imposing a sentence so light it serves none of those objectives or of imposing a sentence so heavy it destroys any existing hope in the defendant for a meaningful life after prison. To select the "right" sentence in any criminal case, a judge needs both wisdom and the ability to predict accurately the reaction a particular sentence will create in the defendant, in other criminals, in would-be criminals, and in the society as a whole. Since no judge can have those abilities to perfection, sentencing is an inexact art, subject to more second-guessing and criticism than any part of the criminal justice system.

Thus, it is inevitable that there will be much second-guessing and criticism of the sentences that Judge Sirica imposed Friday on the four principal defendants in the Watergate cover-up case. Some—among them the four men who were sentenced to prison—believe those sentences are too harsh: 30 months in prison is a long time to be separated from family and friends. Others believe the sentences are too lenient: They regard the crimes involved as much more threatening to the country's well-being than those crimes of violence which often bring down similar (or heavier) sentences on their perpetrators. To us at least, the sentences seem about right—sufficiently tough to demonstrate the magnitude of the crime without being so tough as to be unreasonable or vindictive.

The fundamental problem in evaluating the wisdom of these sentences proceeds from the truth which Mr. Haldeman's lawyer stated so bluntly last Friday, "that whatever Bob Haldeman did, so did Richard Nixon" but "Nixon has been freed of judicial punishment."

As in the Agnew case, in which the former vice-president avoided prison while men

who said they bribed him face imprisonment, there is an element of unfairness here. Yet an insistence on literally equal justice for all participants would have required the courts to let off all the lesser figures in both cases—and to do this would be to nourish the idea that prisons are for the poor and the weak, not the rich and strong. This latter kind of unfairness is more dangerous to the society as a whole. In addition, there is ample precedent for what Judge Sirica (and Judge Gesell) have felt obliged to do: Judges have not hesitated to send to prison the members of criminal gangs, like the Mafia or the Capone gang, believing that ultimate responsibility for their crimes rested also on leaders who went unpunished by the courts.

We do not know how Judge Sirica evaluated in this case all the factors normally considered by judges in setting sentences. How do you weigh those—punishment, deterrence, rehabilitation, and protection—when the men who stand before you were, three years ago, the attorney general and the two top aides to the president and an assistant attorney general? Prison will not "rehabilitate" them for that is something they must accomplish themselves. Prison is not needed to protect society from them for they will never be in a position to repeat their offense. So it is the interaction of the needs to punish and deter with the responsibilities of the jobs these men once held that must be the critical measure. Two of the four after all—Messrs. Mitchell and Markham—were once directly charged with enforcing the law, yet soon thereafter a jury has decided they engaged in conspiring to obstruct the law. The other two—Messrs. Haldeman and Ehrlichman—held great power in the executive branch of government, which is charged with seeing that the law is properly executed. Yet they, too, conspired to obstruct the enforcement of the law. That point, more than any other, seems to us to explain the sentences imposed by Judge Sirica. They are adequate to warn future officeholders that the nation does not take lightly such misconduct by those to whom great power is given. And they are a sufficient reproach to the four men themselves for the disservice they did to the laws they once swore to uphold.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Unfair Attack

After the recent anti-Israeli demonstrations in the UN General Assembly and the UN Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization, there can be no great surprise about the latest unfair attack on Israel by the UN Commission on Human Rights. But there is particular injustice in the commission's two resolutions censuring Israel because the target is one of the most democratic countries of the world, while many of those who joined in the condemnation are dictatorial regimes whose devotion to human rights at home is minimal at best. It is enough to note that the Soviet Union's Valerian Zorin was one of the most energetic supposed "defenders" of human rights in this forum.

The commission charges Israel is busily desecrating Moslem and Christian shrines and otherwise interfering with the religious liberty of its non-Jewish inhabitants. Every

objective observer knows this accusation is false. The terrible irony in the present accusation arises from the fact that there was once systematic desecration of religious shrines in Jerusalem and interference with the liberty to worship. But those violations of human rights were practiced in the Arab-controlled portions of Jerusalem before the 1967 war when it was commonplace practice to desecrate Jewish shrines and cemeteries.

For years now many concerned with the commission have been warning against its refusal to consider numerous serious human-rights issues, as well as against its Arab-led anti-Israeli crusade. Jose Martinez Cobo of Ecuador warned in 1972 that "this body," which should do so much, is ending work in such a pitiable way that it may lead to the destruction of the commission." The latest vote in Geneva can only strengthen such fears.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

February 25, 1900

LOURENÇO MARQUES, Mozambique—The French steamer *Girondo* arrived here in this Portuguese colony yesterday with 150 passengers, representing a curious mixture of nationalities. They included 18 Montenegrians in national costume. All were bound for the Transvaal to join the Boer forces. Meanwhile the American and French military attaches to the Boer forces have also arrived.

### Fifty Years Ago

February 25, 1925

NEW YORK—Gov. Alfred E. Smith was in his element last night as the sole guest of honor of 1,200 New York newsmen who tended the governor a dinner. "Al" was cheered when he finished his brief address to the youngsters, all of whose faces were well scrubbed for the occasion. The dinner was held at the New York Hotel and ended with the singing of "The Sidewalks of New York."



## Watergate's Special Prosecution

By Anthony Lewis

WASHINGTON—The magnitude of what happened in Judge Sirica's courtroom the other day can be appreciated only by taking one's mind back a year or two. In February, 1973, H. R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman were still cocks of the White House walk. Even in February, 1974, not many could have imagined them standing at the bar of justice, with John Mitchell and Robert Marland, to be sentenced for crime.

Not until March 1, 1974, did the grand jury indict them. It took less than a year, then, under difficult circumstances, to carry the case of the Watergate cover-up through trial, conviction and sentence: a remarkable piece of legal work.

Bringing these powerful men to justice vindicated an idea—the idea of the Watergate special prosecutor. Now that its case has been tried, the future of the independent prosecution force comes into question. What is its unfinished business? How much longer should it continue an independent existence? Can it be ended in a way that maintains public confidence?

### Nixon's Tapes

The unfinished business includes a substantial amount of investigation that has been stymied until now for one reason or another. There is, notably, the whole large problem of the Nixon tapes and documents. The American public will want assurance that they have been properly scrutinized.

There is a widespread impression that the special prosecutor has had access to the Nixon materials since his resignation. That is not true. Court orders have kept the files closed during complicated litigation about their control and ownership. But the U.S. Court of Appeals has now indicated that it will help the special prosecutor if he cannot soon get an agreement on access from Nixon's lawyer. Within a relatively short time, that long-delayed scrutiny should begin.

Another investigative necessity is to question Nixon. The pardon given him by President Ford probably deprives him of any privilege against testifying, and he is now in good enough health to go out for weekends. It can be expected, therefore, that in due course Nixon will be called before a grand jury to answer questions.

The single most significant area for investigation is the doctoring of evidence. Both the files and Nixon himself could help answer such questions as these: Who erased 18 1/3 minutes from the tape of June 20, 1972, before it was given to the special prosecutor? Who altered and omitted large amounts of incriminating material on the tapes in making the transcripts for the impeachment inquiry? What were the roles of such Nixon aides as Gen. Alexander Haig, Rose Mary Woods and J. Fred Buzhardt?

These are questions of first importance, not just matters of curiosity. If the impeachment process is to be a credible weapon against some future gross abuse of presidential power, it must be able to get the facts. That means putting the White House staff on notice now that destruction of evidence, on a president's behalf, may bring legal retribution. On this matter above all, the official's duty must be to law, not to a president.

Another area still being investigated is violations of the campaign spending laws. Despite some reports to the contrary, the special prosecutor is continuing his inquiry into the use of political money by Nixon's friend Bebe Rebozo. Maurice Stans, the 1973 campaign treasurer, is being investigated for receiving

funds whose givers have already been prosecuted. Arnold Harnier, the international business figure, is known to be under examination for contributions. There are also some significant indictments awaiting trial. John Connally is to go on trial April 1 on the charge of taking a bribe while he was secretary of the Treasury. Two men who participated in the alleged faking of Nixon's claims for tax deductions, Frank Demarco and Ralph Newman, have just been indicted. Hubert H. Humphrey's longtime political aide, Jack Chestnut, awaits trial on a campaign fund charge.

### More Cases

The pending trials and investigations will plainly take months to complete, and more cases and leads will doubtless develop during that time. The question then will be whether the special

prosecution force should continue handling them independently—perhaps until the end of this administration—or turn the final trials and appeals over to the Justice Department.

The present special prosecutor, Henry S. Ruth, would prefer to wind up the office sooner rather than later. But he is aware that neither Congress nor the public would accept an end unless confidence in the regular prosecutorial process has been restored. That means confidence especially in the Justice Department's Criminal Division, whose reputation was soiled by the political prosecutions and trimming of the Nixon years. If the new Attorney General, Edward H. Levi, picks a person of character and ability to head that division, we can envisage an end later this year to the extraordinary experiment of the special prosecutor.

## Vietnam: Closed Minds

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—The cancellation, perhaps forever, of the congressional mission to South Vietnam resulted less from crowded legislative schedules, as publicly claimed, than from overwhelming concern on Capitol Hill about the fate of Indochina. Influential members of Congress generally begged off when invited to go. Many congressmen who did accept are unalterably opposed to continuing U.S. military aid to the Saigon regime, some of them volunteering for the long journey to make sure anti-Saigon sentiment was on the delegation. Although the administration claims the mission will be rescheduled, one high official refused U.S. aid, being ground down by North Vietnamese troops—in flagrant violation of the 1973 Paris cease-fire. Indeed, congressmen generally shy away from being exposed to facts pointing to them as responsible for the outcome in Vietnam.

The trip to Vietnam was conceived by a key Senate official who on frequent trips to Vietnam was repeatedly impressed by the Saigon regime's army and popular support. Surely, he reasoned, anti-Saigon congressmen would be similarly impressed by a firsthand view.

Thus, he proposed a congressional visit to gain supporters in the forlorn fight for President Ford's \$300-million Vietnam emergency aid appropriation. The idea was approved by Mr. Ford a month ago, with Philip Habib, assistant secretary of state, assigned to enlist a delegation. He ran into trouble immediately.

Senior members of key committees generally refused to go. One exception was conscientious Sen. Clifford Case of New Jersey, senior Republican on the Foreign Relations Committee and long a Vietnam dove. Leaving for the Lincoln Day recess, Sen. Case agreed to serve on the delegation. Returning a few days later, he changed his mind. While Case cited his busy schedule, one likely reason is that he inspected the roster of others who had accepted and found them considerably junior to him.

Besides lacking seniority, that early roster was dominated by the minority of congressmen who

support Vietnam aid. The administration frantically sought for doves. Habib, for instance, personally recruited Republican Rep. Pete McCloskey of California, who as a dove, terrorized U.S. embassies on a 1971 Indochina swing. But other doves were volunteering without Habib's prodding to make sure the mission was not overly positive. One volunteer was Democratic Sen. Richard Clark of Iowa, who told us it is "very, very unlikely" anything he saw there could make him vote for aid. Vietnam, he added, "is not a military question to me."

A more ominous volunteer is the ineffectual Rep. Bella Abzug of New York. "Ridiculous!" stormed a top aide when he learned of her presence. Why does Mrs. Abzug, an unrelenting foe of the Saigon regime, want to go? "I'm interested in what's happening with the political prisoners," she told us.

The imbalance swinging from right to left gave some congressmen the totally mistaken notion that Mr. Ford was stacking the delegation to dramatize for President Nguyen Van Thieu the moral in Congress. Several top officials (but not Habib) began snoring on the project. "The straws were bending up over people who will go all over Vietnam hunting for tiger cages," one told us.

Cancellations began pouring in for varied reasons besides the plain pleas of crowded schedules. Sen. Joseph Biden of Delaware, a liberal Democrat, got "the impression that it was going to be difficult to get a good look there." Sen. Paul Laxalt of Nevada, a conservative Republican, questioned whether delegation members had sufficient stature to affect anything in Washington.

Even if Biden and Laxalt had not cancelled, would it have mattered? Biden wants all aid ended and "can't imagine what could change my mind," unless it were proof of Communist reprisals against South Vietnamese after a military collapse. But Biden added quickly: "I question that I would even then." Laxalt opposes the \$300-million appropriation and "I don't think I'd ever see anything that would change me."

## John Dornberg From Munich:

The court decision today on abortion is expected to unleash a storm of impassioned discussion...

MUNICH—For the past months West Germany's Supreme Court has been deliberating the tough question whether or not abortion on demand violates the constitutional principle that "everyone shall have the right to life and inviolability of person."

Since the 1972 election, the court has been deliberating a constitutional majority in the Bundestag. CDU-CSU opposition has adopted an effective two-pronged strategy for blocking passage of the liberal administration's plan. It has vetoed virtually all proposals in the Bundestag, and men's upper house, where it has a majority, thus forcing the measure back into the Bundestag for reconsideration and a vote to override the veto.

This has not only delayed the passage of considerable legislation but has also complicated the SPD-FDP introduction bills that are in use to wind down down government's original plans and plans.

Whenever this has blocked passage, the CDU has the new legislation in its court, whose composition is liberal weekly. The SPD, which has been in the Bundestag since the last election, still represents a balance of political forces of the Adenauer era.

Although the court in the end has made some liberal decisions and has specifically affirmed abortion in cases of pregnancy resulting from rape or when the life of the expectant mother is seriously jeopardized, it is the last two years' flexing of its conservative muscles.

The time has come to put the constitution against a constitutional court, says Wolfgang Abendroth, a prominent Marxist University political-science professor.

The CDU's continuing potential doubt has thus far held up other pieces of legislation with the SPD-FDP is publicly committed to pass a reform of the family and divorce law.

The essence of the administration's reform calls for abolition of the fault principle underlying all West German divorce proceedings and replacing it with the principle of "irreconcilability." Under the draft, currently still bottled up in the Ministry of Justice and parliamentary committees, alimony and support payments would no longer be assigned on the basis of fault but awarded in accordance with the relative economic need and strength of the divorced partners.

The bill would also permit mutually automatic divorces after three years of separation, even if one of the partners objects.

The measure has run into mounting opposition from the Christian Democrats and the Catholic Church which believe the "div" death us do part" principle and want to empower divorce court judges with the authority to assess for themselves whether a fact marriage is irreparable on the rocks.

Although the government is committed to passage and amendment of the new law this year behind the scenes, pressure of Justice Minister Franz-Josef Vogel, himself a Catholic, is little doubt that the final version will be a pale shadow of the liberal, progressive measure originally envisaged.

"It is becoming painfully obvious," a Social Democrat Bundestag deputy told me the other day, "that we tended to underestimate the influence of conservatives and the Catholic Church on these matters, and overestimated that of liberals and Protestants."

That miscalculation could lead to a very serious one: the 18 months remaining before West Germans return to the polls to elect a new government.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials but preference will be given to those who signed and bearing the writer's complete address.



## Italy Weighs Special Rules For Emigrés

### Banking Terms, Jobs Under Consideration

ROME, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Italy may enact special banking terms to encourage emigrants to send money home. It also may provide job opportunities for those returning to their native land, Premier Aldo Moro said today.

Addressing Italy's first National Conference on Emigration, the Premier said the world economic crisis may force many of the six million Italian emigrants to return home, dramatically aggravating the country's unemployment problem.

"In the short term, no sensational progress can be expected," Mr. Moro told 800 emigrant delegates and 700 experts, civic leaders and foreign representatives. "What the government can promise is that emigration will not be looked upon as a marginal and inevitable phenomenon."

Mr. Moro said the government was considering "granting favorable terms for the banking accounts of our emigrants to encourage the influx of remittances into Italy, not only in the interest of the balance of payments but in the interest of the workers themselves to open the way for their return to the country by usefully investing their savings in Italy."

He said the government planned to give returning emigrants and their children job opportunities, especially in the tourist trade. They also should be able to get credit on preferential terms to start artisanal, commercial and tourist businesses, he said.

Low-rent housing and manpower-intensive industries will be built in the areas with the highest emigration rates in an attempt to stem the outflow, Mr. Moro said.

Century of Emigration  
He said that during the last century, 30 million Italians—which was the country's population in 1900—have emigrated.

Foreign Minister Mariano Rumor told the gathering that there are more than 2 million Italians in Common Market countries and they "are those most interested in the United Europe we want to build."

Nearly \$1 billion is sent back to Italy each year by emigrants. This "not only supports their families but helps the country's balance of payments. A slowdown in emigration to 117,000 in 1973, a third of what it was in the early 1960s, has made its effect felt on the Bank of Italy's balance sheets.

Emigrants' remittances in 1973 accounted for 4.5 per cent of the nation's current account assets, down from a high of 8 per cent in 1962.

Part of the problem, experts say, is that Italian workers abroad are reluctant to invest their dollars, marks or Swiss francs in Italy's weak economy.

## Smrkovsky Memoirs Evoke Prague in '68 and Its Ordeal

(Continued from Page 1)

soldiers smashed telephones and forbade the Czechoslovaks to witness the spectacle in the streets below.

Told that they would be tried by a revolutionary tribunal, the group, which included Mr. Dubcek and Premier Oldrich Cernik, was flown out of the country.

Taken before the Kremlin leadership, Mr. Smrkovsky realized he was again a representative of the Czechoslovak government and not a prisoner of the Russians.

"The negotiations were very sharp," Soviet Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev

## Blockade Threat For Bordeaux

LA ROCHELLE, France, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Fishermen in this western port today voted to continue their strike and threatened to blockade the Gironde estuary unless the government improves its \$3-million-franc (about \$15-million) aid offer to the fishing industry. A blockade of the Gironde would cut off the ports of Bordeaux and Le Verdon.

The government made the aid offer Thursday as striking fishermen blockaded ports from Dunquerque in the north to the Spanish frontier. Most of the fishermen ended their blockade, but in Boulogne and Lorient they voted to continue their strike.

## Some Public Flogging Stopped in Namibia

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Two bishops today won a legal action to stop the public flogging without trial of political militants in the Ovambo tribal homeland in South-West Africa (Namibia).

In a unanimous decision, the appellate division of the Supreme Court upheld the bishops' appeal against a lower-court ruling that restrained the Ovambo tribal authorities from carrying out floggings. The decision was the climax of a long legal battle by the Right Rev. Richard Wood, suffragan bishop of Damaraland, and Bishop Leonard Aida, head of the Ovambo-Kavango Lutheran Church.



NO WAY—This array of signs on a street in central Rome would be enough to turn any driver into a pedestrian—if he were lucky enough to find a parking place.

## Obituaries

### Lionel Tertis, Promoted Playing of Viola

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP).—Lionel Tertis, 98, who as a musician and instrument maker promoted the viola as a solo instrument, died yesterday, friends reported.

Mr. Tertis, after study at Leipzig and London's Royal Academy of Music, devoted his career to proclaiming the instrument's qualities of tone and expression. On retirement from the concert platform, he designed the "Tertis Model" viola, which is now used by many leading players. Models of the cello and violin followed employing the same principles of design.

His work was recognized by awards from musical foundations in Britain, Belgium and the United States.

### Mrs. Anna Johansson

STOCKHOLM, Feb. 24 (AP).—Mrs. Anna Mathilda Johansson, believed to be the oldest person in Scandinavia, died last night in her home in Varberg, on the Swedish west coast. She was 109 years, 3 months and 2 days old.

### Very Rev. Alan Richardson

YORK, England, Feb. 24 (AP).—The Very Rev. Alan Richardson, 69, Anglican dean of York Cathedral, collapsed during a service yesterday evening and died. Dr. Richardson had been dean of York Minster since 1964. He was to have enthroned the

new archbishop of York, the Most Rev. Stuart Balch, tomorrow.

### Alexander Y. Ansberg

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (UPI).—Alexander Y. Ansberg, 65, deputy

chairman of the Estonian Supreme Soviet Presidium, died Thursday after a long illness, the newspaper Sovetskaya Estonia said today. He had held a series of high government or Communist party posts in Estonia.

## Phnom Penh General Is Killed in Ambush

PHNOM PENH, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Communist-led insurgents today killed a Cambodian general in an ambush 24 miles east of Phnom Penh, the military high command reported.

The command spokesman said Brig. Gen. Hem Pao, commander of the army training center near the provincial capital of Kampong Speu, died when Khmer Rouge insurgents opened fire on his jeep near a village where government forces were engaged in a clearing operation.

The spokesman said government troops killed 34 insurgents and captured two others while suffering seven killed in the fighting.

Insurgents today fired 13 rockets into the Phnom Penh area, wounding nine persons, including three children.

On the Mekong River front government troops reported killing 53 insurgents and capturing six machine guns and a large quantity of ammunition near a village 13 miles from Phnom Penh. Government casualties were not given.

At the former Cambodian capital of Oudong, 20 miles north of here, 100 government soldiers were surrounded by insurgent troops, military sources reported. Col. Hang Yieu, was killed by a rocket yesterday.

Meanwhile, reports from the province of Battambang in north-west Cambodia, said Chinese merchants were leaving the town and crossing the border into Thailand following last week's student riots in which more than half of the town's Chinese-owned shops were destroyed.

The students, who were protesting the rising cost of living, vented their anger on the Chinese community, which owns most of

## Chinese Fleeing After Riots

## Chinese Fleeing After Riots

the business enterprises in the country. An informed source said the students were seeking the eviction of all Chinese from the country.

The students were also demanding that Chinese residents holding Cambodian identity papers should be liable for military service. The Chinese have

so far avoided being called up, the source said.

In Saigon today, the military command reported 139 Communist troops killed and three tons of rice seized by government troops in a three-day drive in the Mekong Delta near the Gulf of Siam. It said government forces lost one dead and nine wounded.

## Congressmen in Saigon

SAIGON, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Two congressmen arrived here today at the behest of President Ford to peer into the Vietnam tunnel to see if there is any light at its end.

Reviving what became a hoary ritual when American soldiers were fighting and dying here, Sen. Dewey Bartlett, R-Okla., and Rep. Paul McCloskey Jr., R-Calif., parried newsmen's questions at Tan Son Nhut Airport and then were whisked off to the U.S. Embassy for briefings. Both professed to have arrived with open minds.

## \$200,000 Lost By Swiss Banks

ZURICH, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Bogus Swiss travelers' checks forged in Britain have cost two leading Swiss banks 500,000 francs (about \$200,000), a director of one of the banks said today.

Josef Muller, a director of Creditanstalt (Credit Suisse), one of Switzerland's four major banks, told a radio interviewer that a police hunt coordinated by Interpol during the last three weeks had led to arrests in France, Spain, the Netherlands and Britain. The other bank involved is the Swiss Bank Corp.

## Just Desserts For Argentine Train Wrecker

CORDOBA, Argentina, Feb. 24 (AP).—A cow derailed the engine and three cars of a passenger train but there were no injuries among the 700 passengers, authorities said.

But the cow was killed by the crash outside Cordoba last weekend and immediately barbecued and eaten, authorities said.

All that was left when police arrived were some bones and the hide.

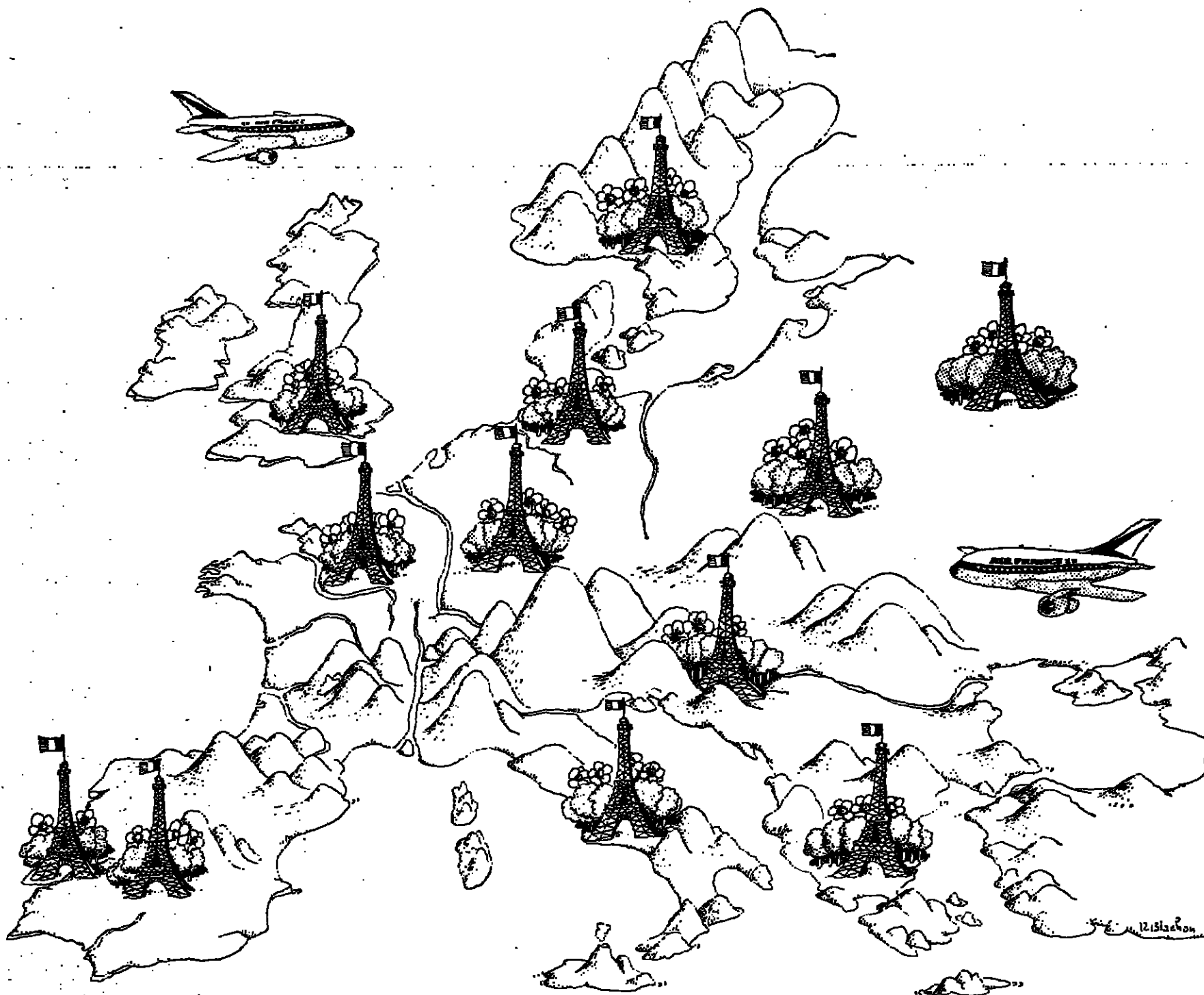
## 100 Are Injured In Turkish Riots

ANKARA, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Turkish Army troops were used to quell fighting that erupted today between rightist and leftist factions in eastern Turkey for the second consecutive day. A total of 100 persons have been injured, according to the independent Haber news agency. The government is investigating to determine the cause of the fighting.

A police spokesman was reported by the news agency to have said that troops broke up clashes in the town of Erzurum involving between 3,000 and 4,000 demonstrators, who attacked each other with sticks, stones and their fists today. A teen-age boy was killed and 50 persons were injured yesterday.

So far 52 persons have been arrested, according to the agency. In similar disturbances a week ago, two persons died.

# There's a little bit of Paris in 52 cities throughout Europe.



- Alicante
- Amsterdam
- Athina
- Barcelona
- Basel
- Beograd
- Berlin
- Bruelles
- Budapest
- Copenhagen
- Dusseldorf
- Frankfurt
- Geneve
- Hamburg
- Hannover
- Istanbul
- Kln
- Leipzig
- Leningrad
- Lisboa
- London
- Malaga
- Madrid
- Manchester
- Milano
- Moskva
- Munchen
- Napoli
- Oslo
- Palma
- Porto
- Praha
- Roma
- Sofia
- Stockholm
- Stuttgart
- Torino
- Venezia
- Warsaw
- Wien
- Zagreb
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- Bordeaux
- Dinard
- Lille
- Lyon
- Marseille
- Mulhouse
- Nantes
- Nice
- Strasbourg
- Toulouse

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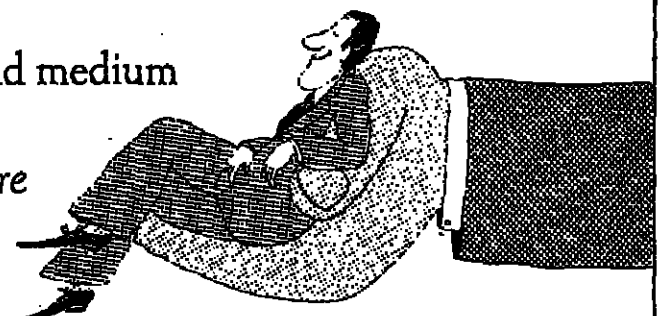
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Central Bank Intervention Is Slight

Dollar Slumps on European Markets

LONDON, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—The dollar plummeted in Europe today under a combination of heavy selling from New York, lower dollar interest rates, concern about exclusion of the dollar in calculating oil revenues and lack of significant central bank support.

The dollar reached a new low for the year against the deutsche mark, French franc, sterling and lira, while slumping to record lows against the Benelux currencies.

The dollar fell to 2.289 marks, a 1974-75 low and not far above the record low of 2.26 set July 6, 1973. On Friday, a late rate was 2.31.

The Bundesbank purchased only \$5 million at the Frankfurt fixing of 2.303 and otherwise appeared to refrain from giving the dollar much support.

The Swiss national bank also bought a small amount of dollars but this was insufficient to arrest the currency's slide. It ended at 2.426, compared with 2.443 Friday and the record low of 2.4125 set Jan. 27.

The dollar fell 4.25 centimes against the French franc to 4.205, a new 1974-75 low. It also dropped to record lows against the guilder and commercial Belgian franc at 2.3715 and 24.29, respectively, down from 2.386 and 24.55. At \$32.50 lire, the dollar was also at a new low for the year and down from \$34.50 Friday.

In Tokyo the dollar dropped sharply to 283.65 yen from 285.15 Friday.

The dollar's decline appeared to partly stem from concern that

ministers of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would decide at this week's meeting in Vienna to no longer calculate oil taxes and royalties in dollars. A dealer in London said there were some fairly large orders in the market today which could have been OPEC funds going into other currencies.

However, several dealers said the most important aspect of the dollar's decline was the virtual absence of central bank support.

A third factor in the dollar's

decline today was further easing of short-term Eurodollar interest rates as more U.S. banks brought their prime lending rate down to 8.5 per cent. For example, one-month Eurodollar interest rates eased to 8.56 per cent offered late today from 8.69 per cent at mid-day Friday, while three-month rates dropped to 7.38 per cent from 7.5 per cent.

In the London bullion market, gold was fixed at \$185.25 an ounce in the afternoon compared with \$184.40 in the morning and \$184.75 Friday afternoon.

Drop of Dollar Doesn't Alarm Or Please American Officials

By Edwin L. Dale Jr.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (NYT).—The U.S. government does not welcome the recent weakening of the dollar against many other leading currencies, but there appears to be no sense of alarm or deep concern about the situation. Perhaps the essence of the feeling among officials here—though they do not agree on all aspects of the problem—was expressed in an offhand remark the other day by one who is intimately involved: "The Swiss franc is not the world."

His meaning was that the significance of changes in the dollar's exchange rate against a few important European currencies can be exaggerated in terms of the effect on U.S. trade flows or on the rate of inflation at home. Since mid-September, when the floating dollar had risen to its recent peak in value, it has declined by 23 per cent against the Swiss franc. But it has actually gained slightly in value against the Canadian dollar and has lost only 3 per cent against the Japanese yen—the currencies of this nation's two largest trading partners.

There are various ways of measuring the overall depreciation of the dollar against other currencies. One measure, perhaps as good as any, is its value in terms of special drawing rights, the International Monetary Fund's "basket" of leading currencies. Against SDRs the dollar's decline since September has been 5.3 per cent, or much less than daily figures from Zurich and Frankfurt would imply.

The chief reason for concern here about any decline in the dollar's exchange rate is its impact on inflation at home. Imports cost more than they otherwise would, though many imports, particularly raw materials of all kinds, are now declining in price for other reasons. Robert Solomon, senior consultant to the Federal Reserve Board, said in an interview that the recent dollar depreciation would amount to a "relatively minor element" in the U.S. inflation picture at present.

Jack Bennett, the under secretary of the Treasury for monetary affairs, said in a speech last week that "references to a dollar decline seem rather overblown." He contended that "on a trade-weighted basis versus all the other currencies of the major industrial nations the dollar is almost exactly where it was a year ago and much stronger than a year and a half ago."

Oil Nations Worry

The slide in the dollar has, however, caused concern in Europe and also in the oil-exporting countries, which receive most of their payments for oil in dollars. There has been recurrent talk that the oil producers might adjust their pricing mechanism in some fashion to preserve the purchasing power of their sales.

Mr. Solomon and others here believe that occasional announcements from countries such as Kuwait on this issue of the dollar's value, and a possible change in means of payment for oil, have been a foreign exchange market tendency to depress the dollar's value. Nearly all experts appear agreed that a major element in the dollar's decline has been the precipitous drop in short-term interest rates in this country. Mr. Bennett calls this "the main reason," noting that "there has been a pickup in foreign lending (by American banks and others) and a slowdown in foreign investment here."

Despite the generally optimistic attitude in the government, the dollar's exchange rate—including its daily changes—is by no means

a matter of neglect. This was illustrated earlier this month when Arthur Burns, the chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, made a highly unusual disclosure that, after secret consultations in London with his colleagues from Switzerland and West Germany, the Federal Reserve was intervening in the foreign exchange markets to bolster the dollar.

Apart from interest rates—which have fallen further and faster here than in Europe—a factor in the dollar's weakness against some European currencies is their strong balance of payments position. This is particularly true of Germany but also applies to others, such as Belgium and the Netherlands.

In the period since September, while the dollar was declining 23 per cent against the Swiss franc, it dropped 16 per cent against the German mark. A final factor in the dollar's drop—again psychological—may have been the gloomy economic statistics from this country, supplemented now by the prospect of a massive budget deficit.

As for the future, officials here have learned not to make predictions. But it is likely that, except for the very short run, the most important factor will be the course of U.S. inflation. If it subsides rapidly, the dollar could well strengthen again.

OPEC to Consider Reduction In Oil Flow to Bolster Price

BEIRUT, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—Kuwait, Iran and Algeria are sponsoring a plan to limit crude oil production among members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

The Arab Free Service, a weekly digest of Mideast news, quoted OPEC sources in Vienna as saying that the three sponsors have lined up support from 11 of the 13 OPEC members. The plan is a countermove to the cuts in consumption in the West which have created a temporary oil surplus and pushed down prices.

It will be discussed and acted on at the OPEC ministers meeting in Vienna tomorrow.

Review of Production

Under the plan, production would be reviewed by a body in which all national oil companies of OPEC would be represented. Production cuts would be for short periods.

A study by experts concludes that OPEC can reduce production by 20 per cent below the 1973 level for as long as two years if the cuts are properly apportioned between OPEC states with surpluses and those without.

The plan to be discussed would place Algeria, Indonesia, Ecuador, Gabon and Nigeria in a category of states in need of high oil revenues. A "medium need" group would consist of Iran, Iraq and Venezuela. Surplus revenue states are Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Libya and Qatar.

The OPEC sources said that only Saudi Arabia and Qatar have not yet accepted the plan in principle. Informed sources here say they believe the Saudis will go along with the plan but attempt to tone down any suggestion of confrontation with the West.

Saudi Arabia has made large cuts already to meet the drop in world demand and help support the OPEC price. Saudi Ara-

Conoco Makes New North Sea Find

Discovery of a new North Sea oil well which could yield more than 10,000 barrels a day was announced by Conoco North Sea Inc., a subsidiary of Continental Oil Co. of the United States. Britain's National Coal Board and Gulf Oil are equal partners with Conoco in the block where the well is located. The new well is located 125 miles northeast of the Shetland Islands just 1.7 miles west of the line dividing the British sector of the North Sea from Norway. In Venezuela, meanwhile, Exxon says it found reserves of light oil totaling 68 million barrels in the Lake Maracaibo region. Officials of Creole Oil, an Exxon subsidiary, say the discovery was made last year and prospecting is continuing in the hope the area might contain 250 million barrels. Venezuela's oil industry, now run by U.S. and European companies, is due to be nationalized later this year.

Pill Makers Find Lag in Demand

Side effects and alternate methods have undercut birth control pill sales the most amid a worldwide marketing slowdown for contraceptive makers. Barron's financial weekly reports. Most industry experts agree that the market for pills in the United States, and probably industrial Europe and Japan as well, has topped out. Making contraceptives in general is not a rapidly growing business any longer—nor is it a huge one. Pill sales last year edged up to a high of about \$160 million, while intrauterine devices—prior to some negative publicity—peaked

at around \$5 million to \$8 million. Market growth in the past five years has leveled off to about the rate of population expansion. James Wilson, Syntex director of marketing research, figures there are currently 43 million U.S. women of child-bearing age. Some 19 million do not buy any form of contraception—about half because they or their husbands have chosen to be sterilized. This leaves 29 million contraceptive customers of whom about 10 per cent use IUDs; 10 per cent, condoms; and 20 per cent, a variety of foams, jellies, douches and diaphragms. Only about 40 per cent prefer the pill. And that 40-per-cent figure, Mr. Wilson explains, has held constant for the past five years and is not expected to rise in the foreseeable future.

Sony Unit Eyes Saudi Arabia

Sony says it is seeking Saudi Arabian authorization for a new subsidiary to manufacture and market language laboratory systems there. The new Sony Saudi Arabia Ltd. would be Sony's first production base in the Middle East. The planned firm would meet needs in Saudi Arabia for linguistic education and conform to demands from the Arab boycott office for investment in Arab markets, Sony says. The Arab boycott committee has alleged that Sony has a factory in Israel and has blacklisted the firm. Sony denied the allegation but the Arab office proposed that the Japanese company invest in the Arab countries, Sony says.

Lawyers Seek Remedies to Potential Problem

Arab Blacklist Causing Legal Stir in U.S.

By Marilyn Bender

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Recent attempts by Arab financial advisers to discourage participation by Jewish interests in underwritings and other investments have caused a ferment in government and legal circles in New York and Washington.

Lawyers both in government and out are re-examining old laws and cases to see if they contain remedies for a potentially new problem of economic warfare. The issue is being studied in government agencies, private law firms and academic circles. Several developments last week highlight what may be the tip of a legal iceberg.

Sternent Corp., a dental equipment manufacturer, said in federal court here to rebuff a tender

offer by Magus Corp. Kuwait Investment Co. has an interest in Magus along with a number of Jewish partners, KIC, which is owned by the Kuwait government and private Arab investors, had vetoed the inclusion of Lazard Frères in an underwriting syndicate in France. Lazard is on the Arab boycott list, which is said to include more than a thousand concerns regarded as friendly to Israel.

Threat to Business

Citing such anti-Jewish blacklist efforts as a threat to Sternent's business, the complaint alleged a host of illegalities ranging from improper disclosure under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to violations of federal and state anti-trust and anti-discrimination laws.

Meanwhile, Louis Lefkowitz, New York State attorney general, announced an investigation into charges of alleged pressures by Arab sources on New York securities firms.

The most publicized instance has been the withdrawal of another Kuwait investment group from an underwriting led here by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Inc. for Mexican and Swedish financings, because Lazard was a member of the syndicate.

This is the first instance that I know of where our free market in securities has come under possible pressure and coercive tactics based on bigotry and discrimination.

Mr. Lefkowitz said. Possible violations of the state's anti-trust, civil rights and securities laws may have been committed, he added.

At a luncheon forum sponsored by the New York County Lawyers Association last Wednesday, Commissioner Irving Pollack of the Securities and Exchange Commission was asked if the SEC would take any action in such matters as the Lazard-Kuwait-Merrill Lynch affair.

Mr. Pollack replied that he was not sure the SEC had direct regulatory authority to intervene. However, he said that such exclusions were "a misuse of economic power" reminiscent of the 1930s. "No society can long exist if it permits itself to be blackballed or blacklisted by persons asserting economic leverage," he said.

Investment Guidelines

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24 (WP).—The Ford administration expects to announce policy guidelines on foreign investment in the United States within a few weeks, according to a Treasury Department official involved in drawing them up. The guidelines will focus on investment of surplus oil revenues by members of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries.

Options under consideration include an across-the-board policy to limit equity investments by foreign governments, as opposed to private foreign investors, in a certain percentage of a company's stock in the area of 20 to 25 per cent.

Another possibility is a pre-screening process by a foreign investment review board or similar entity to determine in advance if a particular purchase conflicts with the national interest.

5-Week Stock Advance Is Cut by Profit-Taking

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (Reuters).—Profit-taking interrupted a five-week advance on the New York Stock Exchange, driving prices sharply lower today. Most analysts regarded the setback as strictly a technical adjustment to recent gains.

But they believed that some selling of stocks also may have resulted from the fifth consecutive monthly decline in new orders for durable goods—a leading economic indicator—reported by the Commerce Department.

The Dow Jones industrial average fell 12.83 points to 756.99. More than twice as many issues declined as advanced, about 1,015 to 445.

Turnover totaled 19,150,000 shares, down from 24,440,000 traded Friday. IBM fell 6 1/4 to 212. It introduced a control system for small businesses.

Eastman Kodak, which rose 3 points last week, fell 2 to 85 1/8.

Phelps Dodge dropped 1 1/2 to 33 7/8, while Kennecott Copper lost 7/8 to 33 1/4 following some bearish comment in a published report on the outlook for industry profits.

Low-priced Cenco slid 1 3/8 to 5 3/8. The firm expects a substantial operating loss for the year.

Sears, Roebuck eased 3/8 to 63 1/2. It was the subject of adverse comment in a newspaper article over the weekend, which included a gloomy prediction on fourth-quarter earnings. Chicorp and Middle South Utilities, among the most active stocks, surrendered fractions.

Less-active Dayco sagged 3/8 to 11 1/2. It trimmed the quarterly dividend on common shares to 12.5 cents from 28.5 cents.

Autos and steels generally surrendered fractions.

Exxon dropped 1 to 76 1/4 among the oils, while Atlantic Richfield gave up 1 3/4 to 85 1/2.

But Sony was heavily traded and fractionally higher. It climbed 5/8 to 8 3/4 on 206,400 shares.

Prices declined in moderate trading on the American Stock Exchange. The Ames index fell 0.36 to 77.37.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average fell 0.77 to 71.79.

Meanwhile the Treasury said it expects to raise \$7 billion in new cash between mid-March and mid-April to help it meet its financing needs.

Treasury Under Secretary Jack Bennett said the \$7 billion would be in addition to new cash raised by boosting the amount of regular Treasury bills sold each week.

In Chicago a rally in the closing minutes halved most of the sharp declines posted earlier in farm commodity futures on the Board of Trade.

Before the buying and short-covering set in, soybeans had been down some 16 cents a bushel, wheat and corn had 6-cent losses and oats about 3 1/2 cents.

Bankruptcy Rate Increases in U.S.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT).—Business failures reached a three-year high in 1974 in both numbers and the extent of dollar liabilities, according to Dun & Bradstreet Inc., which issues monthly reports on the failure trend.

A total of 9,915 business casualties occurred last year, 6 per cent above the 1973 level, the credit-reporting agency said.

The 1974 dollar liabilities of failed companies rose 33 per cent to exceed \$3 billion for the first time. The dollar total was lifted by a record 427 bankruptcies with debts of \$1 million or more.

Leading the list of big casualties were "general merchandise retailers whose aggregate losses were greater than that of any other type of concern during the year."

However, the numerical rate of bankruptcies in 1974 was still far below the rate of the early 1960s, when a post-World War II peak was reached in 1961 with 17,075 business failures.

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February 25, 1975

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Russia Ups Oil Price For Hungary by 150%

BUDAPEST, Feb. 24 (AP-DJ).—Hungary announced yesterday that the price of a ton of Soviet oil was raised to 37 rubles (about \$50), compared with the previous price of about 15 rubles.

This would amount to a Soviet increase of 126 billion rubles for the estimated 37.7 million tons to be shipped to Communist-bloc countries during 1975.

Hungarian oil imports from the Soviet Union are expected to total 6 million tons this year.



## New York Stock Exchange Trading

[illegible]







=74/75— Stocks and High Low Close						=74/75— Stocks and High Low Close						=74/75— Stocks and High Low Close							
P/E	Sia.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close	P/E	Sia.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close	P/E	Sia.	High	Low	Close	prev. Close		
11x	5.4%	Halek	Int	17	2	3x	2x					17	2%	Lash	Pharm	22	3	64-6	61-4
												5	2	Lesh	Pharm	4	2	4	4

All these securities having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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\$150,000,000

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Lazard Frères & Co.

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E. F. Hutton & Company Inc. <small>Incorporated</small>	Kidder, Peabody & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Lehman Brothers <small>Incorporated</small>
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Paine, Webber, Jackson & Curtis <small>Incorporated</small>	Reynolds Securities Inc. <small>Incorporated</small>	Salomon Brothers <small>Incorporated</small>
Smith, Barney & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>	Wertheim & Co., Inc. <small>Incorporated</small>	White, Weld & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
ABD Securities Corporation		Dean Witter & Co. <small>Incorporated</small>
Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A.		Banca Commerciale Italiana
Basle Securities Corporation		Daiwa Securities America Inc.
EuroPartners Securities Corporation		Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Lazard Frères et Cie		New Court Securities Corporation
SoGen-Swiss International Corporation		UBS-DB Corporation

February 25, 1975

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Wood Gundy Incorporated	Shearson Hayden Stone Inc. <small>Incorporated</small>

February 20, 1975

	Open	Close	N.C.
London Fix	184.40	185.25	+0.85
Zurich	184.25	185.50	+0.25
Paris (12.5 kilo)	185.00	186.21	+0.21
U.S. dollars per ounce			

	Dollar	German mark	Swiss franc	Starting
7 D.	6 1/4%	5 1/4%	3 1/4%	13 1/4
1 M.	6 1/4%	5 1/4%	3 1/4%	13 1/4
3 M.	7 1/4%	6 1/4%	4 1/4%	13 1/4
6 M.	7 1/4%	6 1/4%	4 1/4%	13 1/4
1 Y.	7 1/4%	6 1/4%	4 1/4%	13 1/4

	Volume (in millions)	Today's Change
Advances	122	122
Declines	102	102
Unchanged	102	102
Total Issues	326	326
New 1974-75 highs	11	11
New 1974-75 lows	11	11

	Sales	Change
Marlboro B	122,200	122,200
Synthes Corp	77,900	77,900
US Finner	77,900	77,900
Research CH	77,900	77,900
Champ Ro	62,300	62,300
Prigmore	62,300	62,300
McCut Oil	35,100	35,100
New Proc	34,600	34,600
Ryan, Hoon	33,900	33,900
Del Labs	31,900	31,900

	High	Low	Close
High	77.25	77.25	77.25
Low	77.25	77.25	77.25
Close	77.25	77.25	77.25

	High	Low	Close
High	77.25	77.25	77.25
Low	77.25	77.25	77.25
Close	77.25	77.25	77.25

	High	Low	Close
High	77.25	77.25	77.25
Low	77.25	77.25	77.25
Close	77.25	77.25	77.25

	High	Low	Close
High	77.25	77.25	77.25
Low	77.25	77.25	77.25
Close	77.25	77.25	77.25

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High	77.25	77.25	77.25
Low	77.25	77.25	77.25
Close	77.25	77.25	77.25

	High	Low	Close
High	77.25	77.25	77.25
Low	77.25	77.25	77.25
Close	77.25	77.25	77.25

	High	Low	Close
High	77.25	77.25	77.25
Low	77.25	77.25	77.25
Close	77.25	77.25	77.25

	High	Low	Close
High	77.25	77.25	77.25
Low	77.25	77.25	77.25
Close	77.25	77.25	77.25

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## European Markets

## Tokyo Exchange

### FCE Quotations

		Feb. 25, 1975		1975				
				Mar	Jun	Sep	Dec	
es		DJIA	..... bid	728	730	725	728	
es		736.74	..... offer	735	745	750	747	
Low		FTI	..... bid	255	255	260	262	
Right	92.00	259.30	..... offer	260	275	280	280	
	108.43	TKDJ	..... bid	4100	4050	4350	4100	
	97.39	4152.86	..... offer	4250	4270	4250	4350	
	110.50	Prem. Gas	..... bid	120	120	122	121	
	101.1	119.58	..... offer	123	123	127	127	
	82.56	Gasoil	..... bid	83	83	87	87	
	30.30	81.75	..... offer	83	87	92	92	
	208.38							
	72.27							
	282.24							
	282.66							
	206.30							

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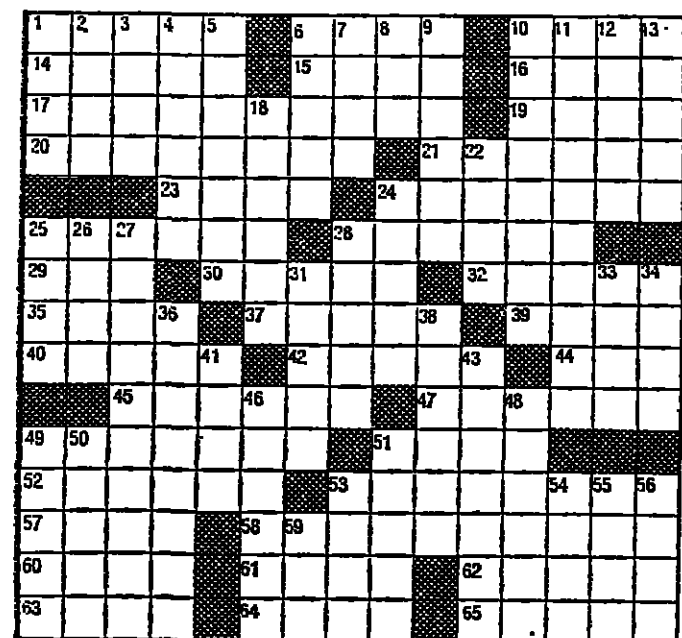
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**-By Will Weng**

<b>ACROSS</b>						
1	Flow	32	Absolve, in Scotland	18	Soup dish	
6	Announcement: Abr.	53	Widely approved	22	Memorandum	
10	Sturdy hard	57	Frosty	24	One who yearns	
14	Papal name	58	Mixed drinks	25	Cries of contempt	
15	Stir up	60	Moslem teacher	26	Prepare for print	
16	Bourne	61	Writer James	27	Stormed	
17	Arthurian furniture piece	62	Garment	28	Extinct birds	
19	Mass. town	63	Sherlocks, for short	31	Musical additions	
20	Flair for	64	Kind of paper	32	Lake	
21	Carelessly	65	Last word	34	Universes, for short	
22	Emperer	<b>DOWN</b>			36	Bear-bare, hair
24	Gains	1	Koran chapter	37	hare, etc.	
25	Breed of dog	2	Out, as a photo	38	Ingredient of	
28	Make brandy	3	Life next to	41	Piccolo	
29	Commercial	4	Fixing a window	43	Mrs. Martin	
30	Assignment in a French school	5	Words after kiss or show	44	Luther King	
32	Glacial ridge	6	Madrid art center	46	Brandt or Kant	
35	Over (finished)	7	Loose garment	48	Plant wall	
37	Protegerances	8	Beach pollutant	49	Get rid of rodents	
39	Employ	9	Becomes sunny	50	Banish	
40	Sharpen	10	Lobster's relative	51	Asian trees	
42	Type of column	11	U. S. civil-rights leader	53	Again	
44	Penpoint	12	Slows to (usher)	54	Polynesian deity	
45	Greek letters	13	Martin and Poppins	55	Pigment from grapes	
47	Counterparts of 24 Acres			56	Military medals: Ribon	
49	Indicates			57	Aber	
51	Make weary					



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ATHENS	8	46	Cloudy	NOBNOV	17	32	Clear
BEIRUT	16	61	Cloudy	MUNICH	1	34	Cloudy
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BERLIN	8	46	Overcast	NICE	17	32	Clear
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GENEVA	3	37	Overcast	VIENNA	6	43	Cloudy
HELSINKI	6	43	Clear	WARSAW	5	41	Cloudy
HONGKONG	17	63	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	20	68	Cloudy
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(Yesterday's readings: U.S. Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

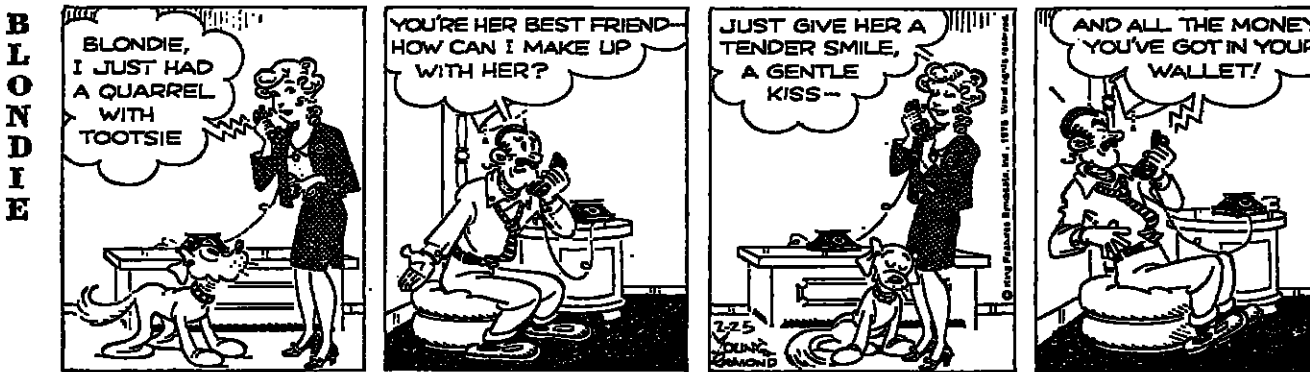
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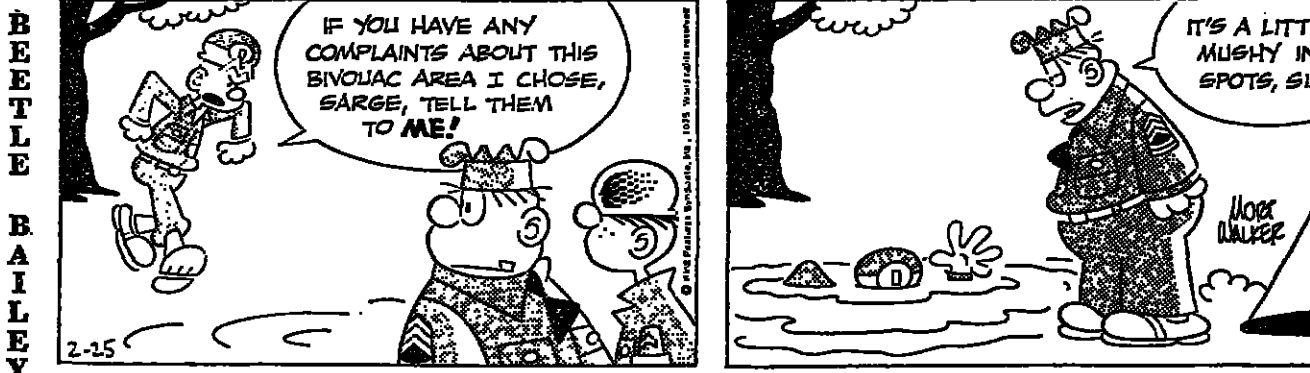
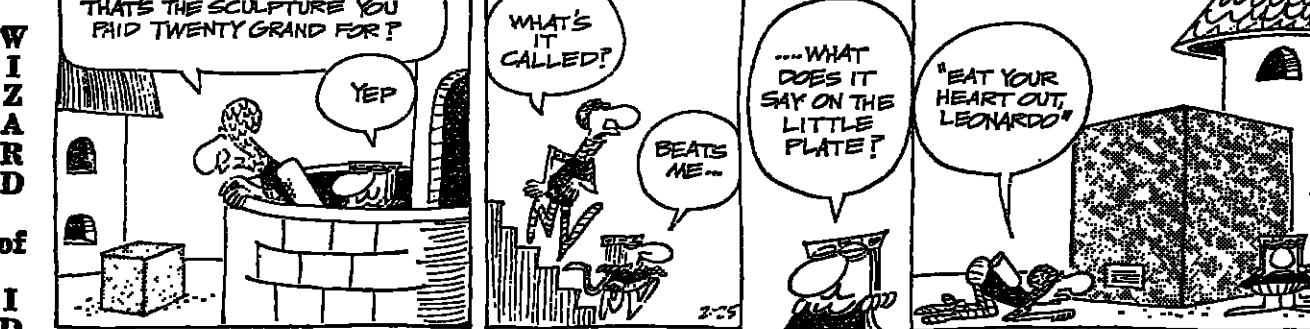
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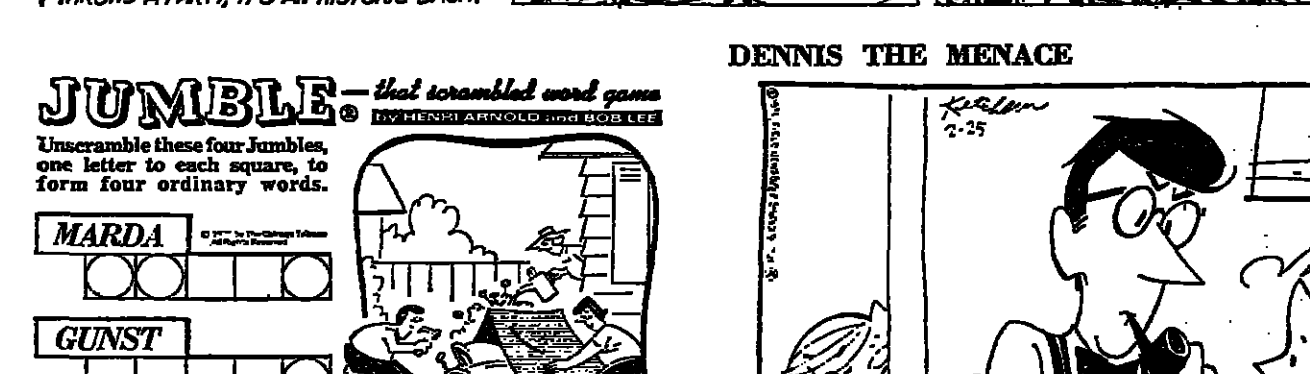
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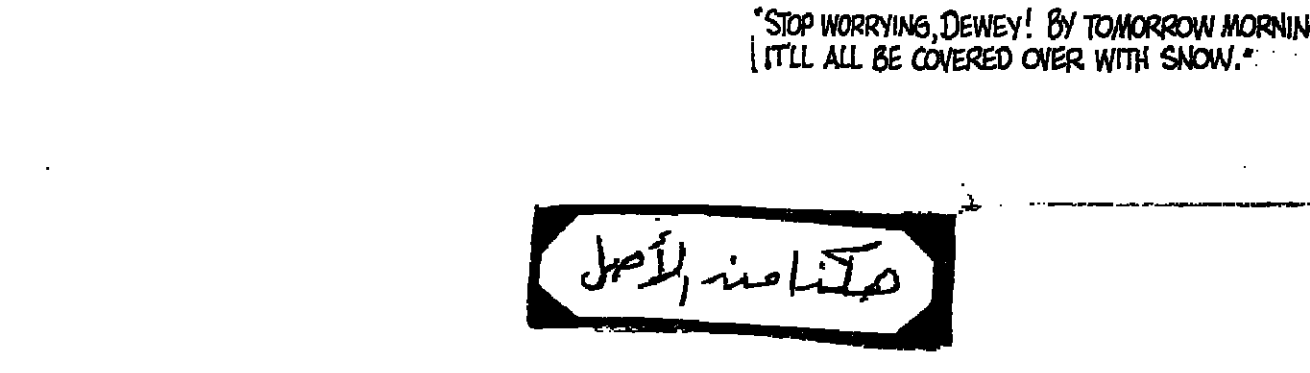
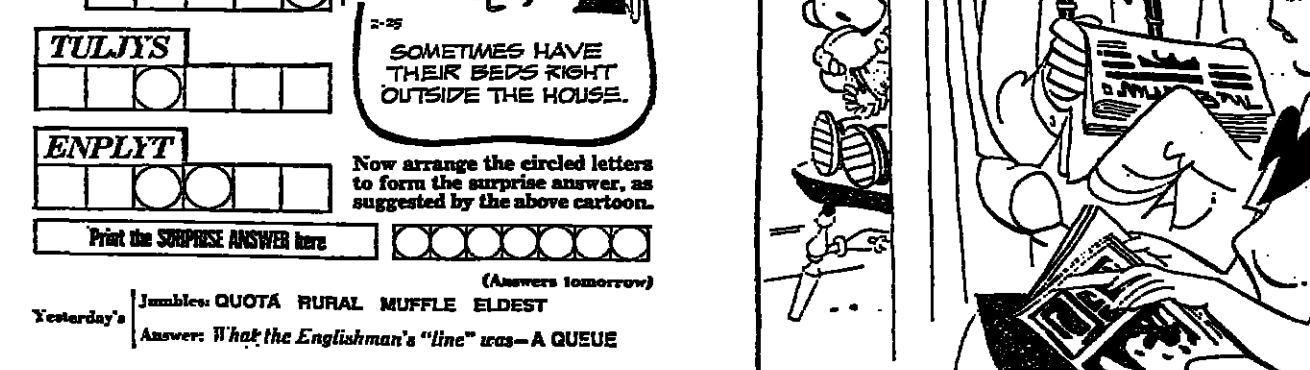
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# 1



**HERE AT THE NEW YORKER**

**By Brendan Gill.** Random House. 406 pp. \$12.95.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

NEAR the beginning of "Here at the New Yorker," Brendan Gill describes very accurately what his 50th-birthday present to the magazine might well have been. "My intention," he writes, "is to follow a tradition in which the 'Talk of the Town' department of the magazine is based: I will try to cram these paragraphs full of facts and give them a weight and shape and a glow that will make them like blue butterflies." For such an image of fancifulness and inconsequentiality serves well to describe corporation biography, especially one turned out by a man who has been giving the institution for four decades and is presumably beholden to his job, his fellow workers, his employers, and the image of his corporation. A cloud of blue butterflies, exactly, and a gust of hot air to waft it. But though successor, William Shawn, on the one hand made to seem almost saint-like, but on the other hand shown discharging an employee for nothing more serious than an old-fashioned fart.

There are Mr. Gill's admired friends, Edmund Wilson and A. J. Liebling, encountering each other one day in the office: "Each of them liked to talk and each wanted to talk to the other man but not with him. Liebling launched out on an extended aria, to which Wilson affected to listen; in reality, he was simply watching Liebling's chest expand and contract as he talked when Liebling would have to stop talking in order to draw breath." There are Pauline Kael and Penelope Gilliat, Mr. Gill's successors on the magazine's masthead, the first usually complimented and then needed for their shortcoming.

It's true Mr. Gill's text is broken up into paragraphs filled with facts and other things, and though they now and then turn blue in a way that *The New Yorker* in its prime would have thought couldn't possibly be less descriptive of what Mr. Gill has turned out.

First of all, the cloud of blue bubbleflies" isn't funny, but Mr. Gill kept me in a continual state of mirth, not only with amusing anecdotes about himself, his family, his colleagues, his friends, and his enemies, but also with the unusual capacity of his prose to objectify the abstract, and to animate objects. (He ought to quote by way of illustration an example of founding-editor Harold Ross's war with words, but instead I will indulge my doubtless idiosyncratic affection for a passage on the slowness of the train that used to carry the Gills and the Thurburs to the northwest corner of Connecticut on weekends: "On one occasion, rounding a particularly sharp curve, the train fell into the Connecticut river. And so slowly that no one was injured; passengers scrambled onto the bank as the train filled with water and sank, sighing a contented, steamy sigh.")

O'Hara, who accepted the Thurbur wedge as real and stopped speaking to Mr. Gill (which Mr. Gill found it possible to do to Mr. Thurbur only because Thurbur was blind and easy to sneak past, and even then Mr. Gill couldn't keep it up); and Raoul Fleischman, whom Mr. Gill accuses of being selfish and irresponsible with the profits that his gamble on The New Yorker brought him. In short, they are more like a cloud of affectionate bumblebees—these paragraphs full of facts: They settle everywhere and sting all.

Must one therefore disapprove? I suppose one should. Mr. Gill can be extremely bitchy, and when he isn't bitchy, he's often rather depressing—on the eccentricities that seem to abound among the magazine's employees (the place for refuge for unemployed writers, for instance, the overdrinking, the over-smoking, and the gynecocytive

Second of all, "a cloud of blue butterflies" doesn't bite or sting, but scarcely a paragraph of "Here at The New Yorker" goes by from which someone doesn't emerge with testaments of thy dangers in his or her flesh. It's not a matter of whether you're a friend or enemy of Mr. Gill's—whether you're a likable sort of person he's trying to describe realistically or a foe in whom he's looking for redeeming features—you emerge from his book a little the worse for it. The first reason is that some of the things he has snatched away so many of the best people before their time. Whether or not most New Yorker writers "tend to be lonely, molelike creatures" who scream when they see the light, as Mr. Gill playfully claims, they will have a little scream when they see "Zerk" at The New Yorker. It's a little like a wooden skunk that Mr. Gill once sent to Ross when Gill was feeling unloved by the place—a gift that can be taken several different ways.

for having been put into it.

There's Harold Ross, a figure Mr. Gill eventually came to like, and admire, indulging in the most appalling bigotry, not to speak of childish pranks like tossing lighted matches onto a ballroom floor and lighting the skirt of a dancer. There's Ross's

Yet there's little doubt that the book makes The New Yorker more comprehensible to the outsider—the way the magazine has evolved over the years, how its quality is maintained (few outsiders know, for instance, that the cartoon captions are not necessarily thought up by the artists; Helen Hokinson wrote relatively few of the ones that appeared beneath her drawings), and why Harold Ross was both an incapable man and a great editor. And there's no doubt that Mr. Gill's paragraphs are entertaining. Though it's easy enough to say so when you're not the object of their stings: I could have gone on watching them swarm forever.

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**—By Alan Truscott**

One of the marks of a good dummy-player is the ability to form a contingency plan. He foresees the possibility of a bad break, and prepares for a change of course.

A fine example is the diagramed deal played recently in a tournament.

Most players would pass the North hand in second position or employ a weak two-bid. For those who feel an urge to bid but do not have a weak two-bid available,

spades. Now South tried diamonds, and when they failed to break he had the heart suit in reserve. A heart finesse gave him three tricks in that suit, together with four diamond tricks and two spade tricks, for a total of nine.

Notice that South had judged correctly that clubs did not offer any hope for him. East's failure to duck the first trick strongly suggested that he had both club honors as entries.

contract could have been defeated by two tricks if South had doubled. However, South took a shot at

NORTH  
♠ 10 5  
♣ 2 4 2

three no-trump. No doubt his partnership belonged to the school of thought that avoids preemptive bids in a minor suit unless the suit is strong; the game contract would have been hopeless if the diamond suit in the North hand had been less sub-

♠ 943  
 ♥ AKQJ92  
 ♦ 107  
 ♣ 8

WEST (D)      EAST  
 ♠ 94      ♠ A08763  
 ♥ 152      ♥ Q75  
 ♦ 108764      ♦ 3  
 ♣ 643      ♣ AK8

SOUTH

stantial. West would normally have ducked the opening spade lead, preserving communication with his partner gained the lead. This did not seem important in view of his sure club enquiry, so he took the spade and continued the suit. South won with the jack and reviewed his prospects.

Neither side was vulnerable

The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	3-♣	4-♠	3 N.T.
Pass			

West led the spade nine.



## Evert Watches

# Connors Shows Friend Well-Mannered Victory

BOCA RATON, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Top-seeded Jimmy Connors stayed on good behavior yesterday and capitalized on mistakes by Jürgen Fassbender of Germany to win, 6-4, 6-2 in a final of a \$30,000 tennis tournament.

Connors, with Chris Evert watching, earned the \$5,000 top prize, while Fassbender took home \$1,000.

"Chris told me to behave today," Connors said, talking about his former fiancée. "I said okay, I behave today."

In the semi-finals, Connors had a bit of temper, he times swearing and enough for the crowd to hear.

"I think I got through the week and I played pretty well on it," Connors added. "But if I played a year on clay, I don't think I'd be comfortable on it."

"You have to work a lot harder on you play on clay. But this is a blessing in disguise. It is a help my game."

Connors said that having Chris Evert watching "made it extra special."

"I miss not having her around watch me play, so it was great seeing her in Florida," Connors said, referring to her move to Fort Lauderdale, Fla.

In the doubles final, Juan Herrero of Spain and American partner Graciano defeated Fassbender and Ion Tiriac of Romania, 6-2, 6-1.

**Top Doubles Form**

LA COSTA, Calif., Feb. 24 (AP)—In the longest streak of a WCT season, Brian Gottfried and Raul Ramirez took their third victory in a row and their third consecutive tournament by defeating Charles Pasarell and Jimmy Tanner 7-5, 6-4, in the final of the Michelangelo Classic doubles title.

The combination, formed last year, won the U.S. pro indoors a month ago, and then romped

through the St. Petersburg (Fla.) Classic, beating Pasarell and Tanner in that one, too. After joining last May at Hamburg, the pair made 10 finals, winning two, but was good enough to reach top standing in the Commercial Union Grand Prix tour.

The secret, they say, is communication. They talk to each other constantly on and off court. "It's not so much how to play tennis," Ramirez, a Mexican, said. "But to work as a team, to talk strategy, to move to the ball."

**Alexander Wins**

PORT WORTH, Texas, Feb. 24 (AP)—Australian John Alexander beat American Dick Stockton, 7-6, 4-6, 6-3 yesterday for his first victory in a World Championship Tennis tournament.

The victory was worth \$12,000 to Alexander, who moved into a tie with Marty Riessen for the lead in the WCT red group with 200 points each.

**Morozova in Field**

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (AP)—Olga Morozova of the Soviet Union was named yesterday as the fourth player chosen for the \$100,000 World Series of women's tennis, scheduled for Austin, Texas, on April 19 and 20.

The 26-year-old Russian completes the field which includes Americans Billie Jean King and Chris Evert, and Evonne Goolagong of Australia. First prize is \$50,000.

Morozova defeated King, five-time Wimbledon singles winner, twice a year ago, one of the victories at Wimbledon. She won more than \$41,000 on the tour.

**Evert Honored**

TAMPA, Fla., Feb. 24 (AP)—Chris Evert has received the Babe Zaharias Memorial Trophy as the Associated Press 1974 athlete of the year at the Tampa sports club's banquet.

Evert, who has won 11 Wimbledon titles, was named the 1974 athlete of the year at the Tampa sports club's banquet.

**Baseball Arbitrator Shows His Appreciation for Garr's Skills**

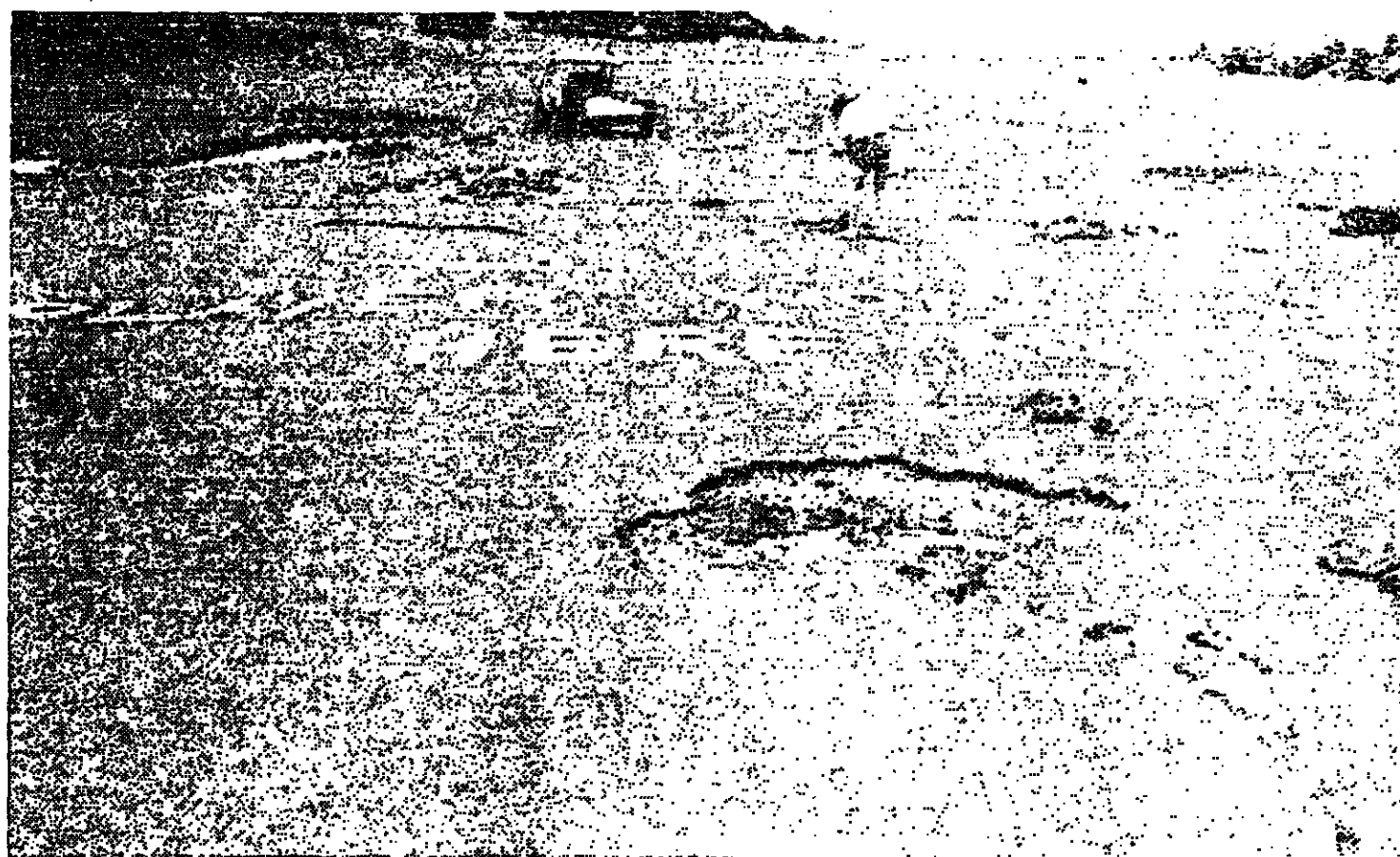
By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT)—Ralph Garr has said that when he was trying to prove himself as a major league baseball player he kept encountering discouragement. "I've been lucky with the bat all my life," he once said, "but the other parts of the game, running the bases and playing the outfield, I had to struggle. They drilled it into my head that I couldn't field. I'd think, 'Why can't they give me credit? I reach balls other guys can't get close to.' But I'd catch 50 and miss one. I'd be like, 'I know you couldn't catch it.' It discouraged me."

Discouragement ended over the weekend when an independent arbitrator—Eric Schmeitz—decided the \$30,000 increase offered by the Atlanta Braves wasn't enough for the National League's batting champion and wrote a salary of \$114,500 into his 1975 contract, more than doubling his pay.

Ralph has felt the Braves didn't appreciate him because his singles, doubles, triples and stolen bases all outnumbered his home runs. Eric Schmeitz appreciates him, however, if that pay hike of \$89,500 is any indication.

Garr is right about his employers' attitude. In the age of



**VANDALS ON COURSE**—An anti-apartheid group tore up the fairway by the 14th hole of the Australian Golf Club Sunday and painted onto the green: "Player won't play here anymore." The organization, which calls itself the Maggots, said it did the damage to the course

because South African Gary Player was allowed to play there last year in the Wills golf tournament. There were no golf events in Sydney last weekend but a women's tourney starts on Friday. No South African women, however, are entered in the upcoming competition.

## Newcomer's 1st Victory Leaves Miller, Nicklaus Far Behind

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 24 (AP)—Pat Fitzsimons overcame the pressure to shoot a final-round 7 yesterday to win his first professional golf victory. He triumphed by four strokes in the Glen Campbell-Los Angeles Open tournament.

Fitzsimons, who took a six-stroke lead by firing a course-record 64 in Saturday's third round, was 1 under par on his last 18 holes over the demanding 7,029-yard Riviera Country Club course and finished with a 275 total.

Jack Nicklaus and Tom Kite made the biggest runs at the surprise winner but they were too far back to catch up. Kite took second with a last-round 68 and a 278 total.

Nicklaus had the day's best round, a 6-under-par 65, and finished at 280, five strokes back.

The 24-year-old, a previously obscure performer who hadn't made a single appearance in the first two seasons on the pro tour, birdied his first hole and was never really challenged by the strongest field of the year.

Jack Nicklaus and Tom Kite made the biggest runs at the surprise winner but they were too far back to catch up. Kite took second with a last-round 68 and a 278 total.

Nicklaus had the day's best round, a 6-under-par 65, and finished at 280, five strokes back.

His publicized duel with Johnny Miller—the young man who is challenging Jack as the game's leading player—never materialized. Miller, a three-time winner this year, knocked himself out of title contention with a triple-bogey seven on the second hole and finished with a 74 and a 287 total.

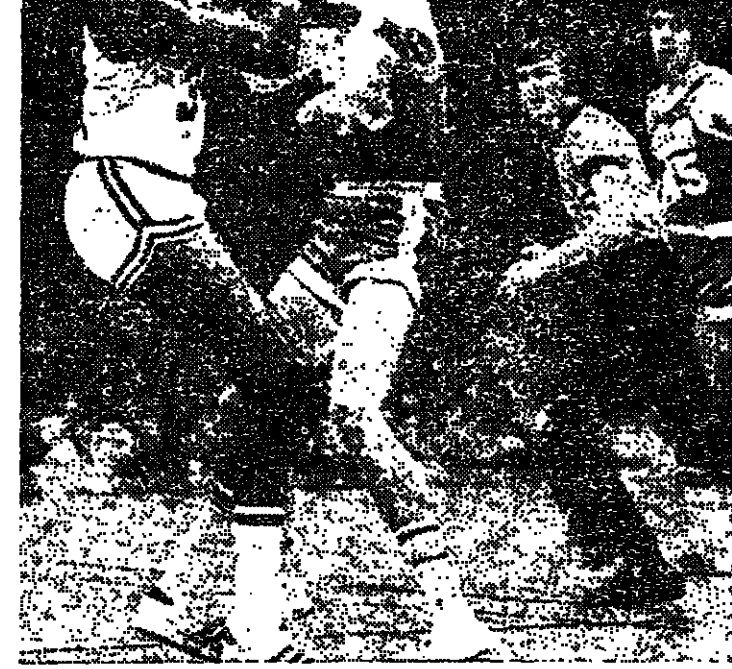
U.S. Open champion Hale Irwin and Tom Weiskopf tied for fourth at 283. Irwin had a closing 67, Weiskopf 68.

Tom Watson, Billy Casper, Jim Dent and Jerry Magee were at 283. Casper shot 69, Dent and Magee 70, and Watson 71.

Arnold Palmer managed a 69, his best score of the tourney, and was at 290. First-round leader Lee Trevino had a 74 and a 292 total.

No one ever got closer yesterday to the red-haired Fitzsimons than the four-stroke final margin.

Fitzsimons collected \$30,000 from the total purse of \$150,000. The check amounted to more than the total of his earnings for his first two seasons on the tour.



**JAZZING IT UP**—New Orleans jazz player Otto Moore, left, and the Houston Rockets' Kevin Kunnert settle their dispute by fighting. Both lost as they were each given fouls by the referee. Jazz won the game, 108-99.

## Hockey Brings Out the Worst in Philadelphia's Schultz

By Dave Anderson

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT)—In repose, he has a soft smile and a warm word. He has the patience to make model ships and do jigsaw puzzles. When his wife was confused by her first needlepoint pattern, he showed her how. When she wanted hanging lamps, he measured and

positioned them precisely. He tends to his lawn and shrubs as if he were a landscape gardener. But in his Philadelphia Flyers' uniform, Dave Schultz is the symbol of the violence that has been more obvious, if not more notorious, than usual in the National Hockey League this season. He has accumulated 364 penalty minutes, already breaking the record of 349 that he set last season. Nearly half his total, 180 minutes, was credited to 18 misconduct and game-misconduct penalties.

"I don't know what comes over me out there," Schultz says. "I'm a different person."

**"Jekyll and Hyde"**

"He's a Jekyll and Hyde," says Cathy Schultz, his blonde wife. "Something happens."

Whatever happens, it happens anywhere. Returning to the bench during a game with the New York Islanders at the Nassau Coliseum early this season, he swung his stick at the protective glass, narrowly missing the fingers of a teen-aged boy who had been hitting him. The boy's mother reacted instantly.

"You ought to be ashamed of yourself," she yelled at Schultz. "I'll get you, I'll get you, I'll get you." Schultz returned to the bench late in the second period, he calmly squirted the boy's father with water from a plastic bottle.

Whatever happens, it has developed into a travesty, not only for hockey, but for Dave Schultz's own split personality.

He scored 20 goals last season, providing him with evidence as a left wing. But this season he has scored only five goals. He has only 19 assists. His total of 19 points equals his total of 19 five-minute penalties for fighting. He has one five-minute penalty for spearing and 42 two-minute penalties—18 for roughing, eight

## Puck Takes Lucky Bounce

# NHL Rangers Discover A New Winning Angle

By Parton Keese

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT)—Bernie Parent, the Philadelphia Flyers' league-leading goalie, has a weakness. He doesn't have eyes in the back of his head. The New York Rangers exposed that at Madison Square Garden yesterday as they defeated the Stanley Cup champions, 2-1, for the second time in a row.

With the score tied 1-1 in the final period, Walt Tkaczuk of New York shot the puck from far out and Parent made the save with his stick. The puck caromed behind the net where it struck the baseboard and bounded up and over the top of the crossbar. Then it struck Parent on the shoulder and fell to the ice, where Bill Fairbairn's stick shoved it into the goal before Parent's glove could reach it.

"I didn't expect anything like that," said Parent. "From the angle it came and the way I saved it, it should have gone off to the left. You see that only about once a year. It's always a shocker."

The sellout crowd of 17,500 fans may have been a little shocked, too, after the first period. No score, no fighting, only one penalty—just exciting, solid hockey. Was this a Flyer-Ranger contest? The last time the teams had met—at the Spectrum in Philadelphia—the first period lasted an hour and was filled with brawls, cursing, shoving and general mayhem.

Who was that Flyer wearing No. 8? Couldn't have been the infamous Dave Schultz, for he was as peaceful as a meditating philosopher. Two Rangers, Gilles Marotte and Ron Harris, once exploded into Schultz, knocking him to the ground. Docile Dave just got up and continued skating.

**Threat Works**

"Schultz didn't help us much out there today," said his coach, Fred Shero. "He didn't check and use his body at all. I think Campbell's warning may have hurt him psychologically."

Clarence Campbell, the president of the National Hockey League, had said he would suspend Schultz each time he picked up a game misconduct.

Schultz disagreed, however. "That's not it," he said. "I haven't been playing much. One game in the last two weeks because I pulled a muscle in my back. I've had to take it a little easy."

The second and third periods were more typical, however, even though Schultz played little part in it. When Ranger Jerry Butler blacked a shot at the blue line off Moose Dupont during a Flyer power play, he picked up the puck and sailed down the ice with no one in front of him but Parent. At the right faceoff circle, Butler shot and scored his second short-handed goal of the season.

That upset the Flyers—and the peaceful, appreciative, Don (Big Bird) Schultz. Philadelphia battled Red Gilbert behind the cage, Dupont cross-checked Harris. Ed Van Impe and Tkaczuk roughed it up with their sticks. Ted Irvine tried to hit Bobby Clarke, tormentor, on the head with his stick and when Gary Dornhoefer checked Ed Giacomin, the Ranger goalie, Harris popped him with right hand.

**Seals 2, Kings 2**

At Oakland, Calif., rookie Charlie Sumner scored a power-play goal with 12 minutes to play to give the Seals a 2-2 tie with Los Angeles. Sumner's goal,

his fifth of the season, came only six seconds after Los Angeles defenseman Dave Hutcherson was sent to the penalty box for slashing.

**Red Wings 3, Penguins 1**

At Pittsburgh, Detroit ended the Penguins 20-game unbeaten streak at home with a 3-1 victory as Red Wings goalie Jim Rutherford stopped 36 shots, including 16 in the first period.

**Blues 7, Caps 2**

At Landover, Md., Red Berenson scored twice as St. Louis breezed to a 7-2 victory over Washington.

**Scouts 4, North Stars 2**

At Kansas City, Robin Burns set up a goal by Guy Charron after only 1:29, and later scored two goals, leading the Scouts to a 4-2 victory over Minnesota.

**Black Hawks 1, Flames 0**

At Chicago, Tony Esposito recorded his sixth shutout of the season and Cliff Koroll scored one goal and assisted on another, leading the Black Hawks to a 4-0 victory over Atlanta.

**Sabres 4, Maple Leafs 1**

At Buffalo, N.Y., Rick Martin scored on a power play and Rick Dudley added a goal 14 seconds later to give the Sabres a 4-1 victory over Toronto. Buffalo, undefeated in its last 11 games, picked up two of the four goals on power plays. They moved 13 points ahead of Boston Bruins in Division IV.

**NHL Standings**

Division 1

Philadelphia	31	16	9	79	293	137
N.Y. Rangers	30	19	13	73	256	205
N.Y. Islanders	23	21	13	63	189	167
Pittsburgh	23	23	12	61	187	171

Division 2

Vancouver	29	23	6	66	197	178
Chicago	28	27	5	63	202	173
St. Louis	23	24	12	58	191	202
Minnesota	17	28	6	49	164	248
Kansas City	14	28	8	36	144	246

Division 3

Montreal	33	18	16	66	285	177
Los Angeles	30	11	16	52	206	124
Pittsburgh	26	21	13	63	215	172
Detroit	17	23	10	44	187	217
Washington	6	31	5	17	123	339

Division 4

Buffalo	31	12	12	53	268	195
Los Angeles	21	11	11	43	205	190
Toronto	21	29	11	53	262	248
California	16	28	11	43	170	248

Sunday's Games

N.Y. Rangers 2, Philadelphia 1 (Butler, Fairbairn; Leach).

Chicago 4, Atlanta 0 (Koroll, Marks, Martin, Redden).

Kansas City 4, Minnesota 2 (Burns, Charron, Houde; Gratton, Martineau).

St. Louis 7, Washington 2 (Berenson, S. Sahrhark, Lukowich, Barilay, Dupont, Unger, Williams, Giberilioni).

Detroit 3, Pittsburgh 1 (D'Amore, McEwen, Roggman; Arason).

Buffalo 4, Toronto 1 (Martin, 2; Goumeau, Dury; Stoughton).

Los Angeles 2, California 2 (Murphy, Goring; Brechtosky, Glemmer).

## Soviet Fighter Dies After Staircase Fall

MOSCOW, Feb. 24 (Reuters)—Valery Popenchenko, one of the Soviet Union's best-known boxers and a middleweight gold medalist at the 1964 Tokyo Olympics, was killed earlier this month in a fall from a staircase. Soviet sports officials said. He was 37.

Popenchenko, six times Soviet champion and twice European champion, was also the winner in 1964 of the Barker Cup, awarded once every four years by the International Boxing Federation to the world's best amateur boxer.

## Baseball Arbitrator Shows His Appreciation for Garr's Skills

By Red Smith

NEW YORK, Feb. 24 (NYT)—Ralph Garr has said that when he was trying to prove himself as a major league baseball player he kept encountering discouragement. "I've been lucky with the bat all my life," he once said, "but the other parts of the game, running the bases and playing the outfield, I had to struggle. They drilled it into my head that I couldn't field. I'd think, 'Why can't they give me credit? I reach balls other guys can't get close to.' But I'd catch 50 and miss one. I'd be like, 'I know you couldn't catch it.' It discouraged me."

Discouragement ended over the weekend when an independent arbitrator—Eric Schmeitz—decided the \$30,000 increase offered by the Atlanta Braves wasn't enough for the National League's batting champion and wrote a salary of \$114,500 into his 1975 contract, more than doubling his pay.

Ralph has felt the Braves didn't appreciate him because his singles, doubles, triples and stolen bases all outnumbered his home runs. Eric Schmeitz appreciates him, however, if that pay hike of \$89,500 is any indication.

Garr is right about his employers' attitude. In the age of

was just learning to play the outfield after "masquerading as a second baseman."

"I talked to Carly, who played with him in the Dominican Republic this winter," Richards said. "He told me, 'He's not so great. I had to go over and help him out lots of times.' That was Rico Carly talking. Imagine having two Carlys in one outfield."

The next year, 1971, Carly broke a leg and Garr got his job in left field. By that time he had decided that Richards didn't appreciate him. When- ever the Braves had a lead and Harris pulled him out of the game for defensive purposes, he felt the manager didn't appreciate him. In fact, up to his meeting with Eric Schmeitz, the only person who truly appreciated him was the former Ruby Mack, mother of his three children.

Each day while arbitration proceeds, the news services report the changing score. Garr was the sixth player to win his case and Jackson the eighth to lose his. That's how the wire services put it, anyway. Actually, the distinction between victory and defeat is not always clear.

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Catfish Hunter, Garr was getting \$55,000 after batting .243, .326 and .299 with 25 to 35 steals every year. That .299 average for 1973, by the way, is deceptive. Ralph started slowly that season and from the All-Star Game on, batted .344.

**Money Hitter**

The size of the increase must have given the arbitrator a thrill when he looked in the figure. Yet, the player was not being unrealistic. He wasn't demanding a parity with such established stars as, say, Reggie Jackson, a genuine power hitter and one of the leaders of Oakland's three-time world championships. Still, Jackson made 145 hits last summer for \$135,000. Garr made 214 for \$55,000. That's a difference of 68 hits. These days a player goes to arbitration if he can make 68 hits in a season.

In the Braves' training camp in West Palm Beach, Fla., five years ago, Garr was delighting the clear blue eyes of Luman Harris, the manager. Ralph was a 24-year-old out of Grambling College where he had batted .559 as a second baseman. In his first season as a professional he had led the Texas League in stolen bases.

The next two years he had led the International



Ralph Garr better-than-average salary.

League in batting and stealing, getting away with 63 thefts one summer. At the end of his first full season he had been brought up to Atlanta for a brief taste of life in the majors, and had stolen home.

"Lum is pretty high on that kid from Grambling," a visitor remarked to Paul Richards, then the Braves' general manager. Richards wrinkled his nose.

"I think that's just because he loves to watch him play," Richards said. He said the kid

was just learning to play the outfield after "masquerading as a second baseman."

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Each day while arbitration proceeds, the news services report the changing score. Garr was the sixth player to win his case and Jackson the eighth to lose his. That's how the wire services put it, anyway. Actually, the distinction between victory and defeat is not always clear.

Under the rules the arbitrator must award the salary asked or the salary offered, with no compromise. Jackson asked for \$93,000 in raises over two seasons. The arbitrator—William Sinkin—agreed with Finley.

Victory for Finley? Yes. Defeat for Jackson? Well, if you walk in and hit the base for a raise and he comes through with five big ones, are you a loser?



